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WESTERN, PRC REACTIONS TO SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

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[M. Vasilyev article: "Halting the Nuclear Arms Race"]

[Text] The nuclear arms race is the main threat of war. Therefore, the problem of nuclear weapons now occupies an important place not only in the strategic military concepts of various countries but also in all world politics.

This problem is multifaceted. But its most important component is the nuclear potential itself. It is sufficient to cite just a few figures to show the size of the danger which the further increase of these weapons would entail for the world. Thus, according to American data, the U.S. Army is equipped with more than 8,000 strategic nuclear warheads ready for immediate action. To these must be added the tactical nuclear warheads. In the European NATO countries alone there are at least 7,000 of these.

What do these figures mean? Hiroshima is a kind of tragic yardstick. The atom bomb dropped on the city on 6 August 1945 killed more than 200,000 people. The megatonnage of existing nuclear weapons is incomparably greater than the power of the bomb which shattered Hiroshima's peaceful life.

Despite this, the stockpiling of nuclear weapons continues. According to estimates cited from the UN rostrum by CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek, stockpiles have more than trebled in the last 10 years. Plans indicate that this pace will be maintained and increased in the future. For instance, by the beginning of the eighties the United States plans to increase the number of strategic nuclear warheads mounted on delivery vehicles to more than 11,000.

In itself the buildup of nuclear weapons increases the threat of their proliferation and deployment in new territories and multiplies the risk that they will be used. But this is not the only danger. The point is that, as the stockpiling process continues, new and still more dangerous types of nuclear weapons which are increasingly unamenable to control are created.

First, there is the neutron weapon, which the Pentagon is trying to start producing despite the world public's angry protests. In addition, the United States is developing the MK 12A multiple warheads for the Minuteman III missiles with a new guidance system, a new generation of warheads for intercontinental missiles with components insuring that they can be maneuvered and guided in the final stages, the MX mobile missiles, new missiles for the Trident II submarines and so forth. It is obvious that if bellicose imperialist circles are given a free hand, there will be no end to this insane race.

The urgent task confronting mankind is to stop the buildup and improvement of instruments of mass destruction and to stop and then reverse the nuclear arms race.

A worldwide response has been evoked by the Soviet Union's proposal for the simultaneous termination by all states of production of all types of nuclear weapons--atomic, hydrogen or neutron bombs or shells--and for the beginning of the gradual reduction of existing stockpiles, moving toward their total, "100-percent" elimination. This proposal was at the heart of the program for totally ending further quantitative and qualitative growth in the armaments and armed forces of states with a large military potential, which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward in his speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress.

At the recent UN General Assembly special session on disarmament the USSR advocated specific talks on this problem. The new Soviet initiative stems organically from our country's general principled position aimed at totally banning and eliminating nuclear weapons and all means of mass destruction. At the same time it indicates the real path of progress given the present situation, toward nuclear disarmament. By proposing, as a first step, halting the nuclear arms race, the Soviet proposal creates the necessary launch pad for subsequent movement toward reducing these weapons.

It is also important to remember that a number of agreements, including a nuclear non-proliferation treaty, have already been concluded after protracted and difficult talks and are now in force. The treaty banning nuclear tests in the three media, which more than 100 states have approved, was signed in Moscow 15 years ago--on 5 August 1963. There are also other international documents related to the problem of limiting nuclear armaments. Talks are continuing on certain aspects of the problem.

The new Soviet proposal is indissolubly linked with this positive process, being aimed at continuing and developing it. The proposal pursues the aim of insuring the limitation and reduction of the existing nuclear potential. While having been prepared by the socialist states' previous initiatives, it supplements and develops them.

The strictly considered [vzveshenny] nature of this proposal is an indicator of the constructiveness of the Soviet position. It in no way disrupts the prevailing correlation of forces, so that no one will lose by its implementation. It is essentially a question of lowering the level of nuclear might, which has become excessively dangerous, while maintaining the equilibrium in this area.

Another important aspect of the Soviet initiative is the fact that, along with limiting nuclear armaments, it envisages measures to strengthen political and international legal guarantees of the security of the states, specifically through the conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations. This again confirms the basic idea of our proposal, that the reduction of nuclear armaments must be accompanied at each stage by the insuring and strengthening of the security of all the states.

At the same time, the Soviet Union advocated the speediest completion of the elaboration of a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, expressing a readiness to subscribe to it even if, initially, not all five nuclear powers--but only three, the USSR, the United States and Britain--participate in it. In order to surmount the difficulties on this path the Soviet Union also agreed to a procedure of voluntary verification and to a moratorium on peaceful nuclear explosions.

In international political and public circles the entire complex of Soviet disarmament proposals was rightly seen as the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the struggle for the implementation of this noble aim. It was supported by the socialist states. The importance of this initiative was noted in statements by representatives of a whole series of nonaligned and neutral states.

The need to take certain steps to halt the buildup of nuclear arsenals has been expressed by the leaders of certain NATO countries. An example is a statement by Canadian Prime Minister P. Trudeau, who expressed grave concern over the nuclear arms race and proposed as a first step a total ban on the production of fissionable materials for military purposes.

A warning that the threat of war is "associated primarily with the stockpiling and constant improvement of nuclear weapons" is contained in speeches by French President Giscard d'Estaing. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, the underlying idea in these speeches is that the reduction of nuclear arms is primarily a matter for the USSR and the United States, the countries which possess the biggest nuclear potentials. Obviously, there are two distinct questions here. The solution of such an important problem as the total cessation of the production of nuclear weapons and their reduction requires the participation of all nuclear powers. As a matter of fact, this was France's position when, at the beginning of the seventies, it supported the idea of talks among the five nuclear powers. At precisely what stage and on what scale a particular power should join in the reduction process, considering the different military potentials, is a different question. Questions of this kind should be discussed--and this was noted by the Soviet side--during the talks themselves.

It is indicative that only one nuclear power--the PRC--has openly opposed the Soviet proposals. Once again pathological anti-Sovietism, contrary to common sense, predetermined the Chinese leadership's negative reaction. At the same time, the PRC Government has repeatedly stated that it favors the "total prohibition and actual destruction of nuclear weapons." Faced with specific Soviet proposals actually aimed at reducing nuclear weapons, and ultimately at eliminating them completely, the Chinese leadership was unable to find any serious arguments against them and confined itself to reiterating stereotyped phrases about "the superpower's new rules."

Peking leading figures' revelations suggest China's true position on questions of war and peace. Speaking to journalists in June, Teng Hsiao-ping stated once again that the present task is to "prepare for war," and NCNA, explaining China's official course, maintains that the overwhelming majority of countries (read: primarily China itself) "has no need" at all of disarmament. On this question, too, it was the chauvinist, hegemonist policy of the Chinese leadership, whose aim is the maximum intensification of the arms buildup, including nuclear arms, that predetermined its position, which runs counter to the aspirations of progressive mankind.

The U.S. position on halting the arms race is particularly significant. Some statements by representatives of the U.S. administration have indicated that certain steps by the American side in this direction could be expected. Last fall President J. Carter talked about the United States' readiness to reduce the American nuclear potential "by 10, 20 or even 50 percent."

However, in recent speeches by the President himself and by his immediate entourage, including the speech at the UN General Assembly special session by Vice President W. Mondale, there has been no mention of a possible nuclear arms limitation. As the New York TIMES wrote, "the relatively standard list of proposals put forward by Mondale does not inspire great hope for a U.S. reduction in the role of nuclear weapons."

This position clearly reflects some of Washington's military-strategic concepts connected with the desire to achieve "military superiority" by further improving and creating qualitatively new types of nuclear weapons, particularly neutron weapons. There is no doubt that the adoption by the recent NATO Council session, under direct U.S. influence, of a long-term arms development program, including nuclear arms, and appeals for "firmness" toward the USSR merely place additional obstacles in the way of constructive talks on the problem of disarmament.

The United States' position is also having an effect on its allies. At the same time, there are signs that it is causing a certain anxiety among them. Commenting in Parliament on the Soviet disarmament program, British Foreign Secretary D. Owen had to admit that "the USSR is a sincere and convinced supporter of nuclear detente."

Despite the intrigues and maneuvers of the enemies of peace, the Soviet proposals are alive and kicking, since they are in keeping with the vital demand of the times--the struggle for peace and international security. All peoples await serious talks and solutions on these problems.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

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["International Observers at the Roundtable" program with Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer; Mikhail Lvov, radio commentator; and Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio]

Crimea Meetings

[Text] [Seyful-Mulyukov] Good morning comrades: The world public is following with great attention the friendly meetings in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of the fraternal parties and states of the socialist community. RUDE PRAVO writes, for instance, that since 1971 the leaders of the fraternal parties have met at the conference table every summer to inform each other on their countries' successes, to exchange opinions on the most topical international problems and to further the deepening of cooperation. All this is advantageous for each state and at the same time strengthens the unity and cohesion of the whole socialist community.

The Crimean meetings are important to the entire international situation, since they go beyond the framework of bilateral relations between the socialist countries. During the present meetings in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the leaders of the fraternal parties and states, topical and focal questions of world politics were discussed; such questions as disarmament, the strengthening of the process of detente and the struggle of peoples for the protection of their independence and freedom.

Assessing the international situation as a whole, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia, expressed their firm conviction that the people's will for peace, detente and disarmament will continue to be the decisive factor in international development. During Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's meeting with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR state Council, it was stressed that the strengthening of peace and the further development of the neighbourly cooperation of the European states requires their strict fulfillment of the treaties and agreements which have served as the basis of the process of detente on the continent, the full implementation of the principles and accords of the final act of the conference in Helsinki.

The dangerous character of the increasingly broad and far-reaching alliance of the Chinese leadership with aggressive imperialist circles was noted during the Crimean meetings. For instance, this is what was said in the report on the friendly meeting in the Crimea between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The great-power, hegemonistic policy of the Chinese leadership toward the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was decisively condemned. The Soviet Union and People's Poland express their unfailing solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people which, passing the test of bitter struggle with the imperialist aggressors, upheld its independence, attained the unification of the motherland and is now constructing a socialist society.

During the meetings in the Crimea enormous attention was given to the problems of disarmament. Thus, for example, having discussed topical questions of world politics, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, expressed the belief that the primary problem in international relations is to halt the arms race and achieve real disarmament. An important stage in the struggle for the solution of this problem is represented by the positive results of the recent special UN General Assembly session.

During our roundtable conversation today we will discuss certain aspects of the talks on disarmament, which are of enormous international significance. There are a number of parallel lines in these talks. There are, above all, the questions connected with the limitation of strategic arms; the full and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests; the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe; a ban on the creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction; banning and liquidation of chemical weapons; the limitation of supplies and sales of conventional arms; the limitation and reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean. These talks are notable for their intensiveness, their concentration and the fact that they are crammed with material content. The attention of broad circles of the world public is riveted to the talks. Taking things as a whole, on what does the success of the disarmament talks depend? Mikhail Sergeyevich, I would like to ask you to deal with this question. Over to you.

Disarmament Talks

[Lvov] Replying to this question in the most general way, the success of the talks on disarmament and arms limitation naturally depends, above all and more than anything else, on the real arrangement, correlation and interaction of political forces in the international arena as a whole and in the leading countries.

To a very great extent, the success of the talks depends on the persistence and consistency each of the participating countries uses in pursuing its policy in the talks, while at the same time combining a principled approach with the possible flexibility of positions. The success of talks always depends on the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. In a previous roundtable program I spoke in some detail on the subject, saying that the success of the talks depends on the political will for success. This is a very important aspect of the question.

In replying to your question today, I would like to concentrate on another important aspect, on truthfulness. You have to keep in mind that the talks to halt the arms race and the talks on disarmament are at present being conducted not on the level of broad declarations, but on the level of discussing material facts, as you very accurately said. On such a level the question of truthfulness becomes particularly significant. The question is not one of simply declaring that yes, we are for disarmament, yes, we are for the halting of the arms race. The question is by how much, in what order and with application to what weapons systems should specific material decisions, with great consequences for each country, be adopted. For this reason, it is exceptionally important that in discussing any question of disarmament at the conference table there should be correct figures, that the participants of the talks should deal with existing facts, that appraisals of weapons systems should be given accurately and objectively. If any of the sides departs from this immutable rule of honesty in talks, the results is a deceleration, a delay, or a confusing situation. Such a result is advantageous only to those who do not want a solution, a practical solution, of the questions of disarmament.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Mikhail Sergeyevich, could you give a specific example of certain participants in the disarmament talks advancing subjective or, let us say outright, dishonest methods and ploys in examining specific problems of disarmament and, in particular, in examining the limitation of strategic offensive weapons?

[Lvov] I think that a good example is the present state of the talks on a very important question--the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. These talks have been going on for almost 5 years now. During these 5 years, a more or less similar idea has developed on how to solve certain questions. On the reduction of troops, the idea of two stages has developed; the first stage will involve Soviet and U.S. armed forces stationed in central Europe, and the second stage will involve the armed forces of all the other participating states.

There is a certain mutual understanding regarding the categories of arms which are subject to reduction in the first stage.

The biggest question which remains, and perhaps the biggest question of all these talks on central Europe as a whole, is the question of how many troops should remain in central Europe, and how this figure should be approached. For quite a long time the Western participants in the talks were pushing the idea of collective ceilings, that is certain common figures within which each side could introduce variations. Certain countries belonging to a particular side could even increase their armed forces, while others reduced them.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries spoke out in favor of equal-percentage reductions. On 8 June, a big step forward was made by the new proposals of the socialist countries. The socialist countries agreed to common ceilings, on the condition, of course, that all the participants reduce their armed forces and that no one increases them. These common ceilings, proposed by the socialist side, are the same figures which were quoted by the Western countries: 900,000 each overall, and 700,000 each for ground forces. It would seem that all the conditions have been created for a breakthrough toward an agreement, an accord.

Figures used at the conference since 1976 show that the socialist countries in central Europe have 987,000 soldiers and officers, and the Western countries, the NATO countries, 981,000, while in ground-based forces we have 805,000 and they have 791,000.

This is a rough equality, a balance in the full sense of the word. It is very easy to go from these figures to the figures of 900,000 soldiers each and 700,000 soldiers each. It is only necessary to agree on how many specific divisions. The size of the reduction is clear.

So, when this topic was discussed, it became apparent that the Western countries are denying actual facts and are listing their own completely fantastic figures. They are asserting that the difference in the numbers of infantrymen is not 14,000, but almost 150,000; and consequently the socialist countries, as a result of the two stages, must reduce not by about 100,000 but by almost 250,000 while the Western countries must reduce by only 80,000.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] You wish to say, that is, that all this casuistry by certain Western participants in the negotiations conceals the striving of certain circles in the West to achieve an advantage on the questions of deploying armed forces in central Europe. Is that so?

[Lvov] It is one of two things: An attempt either to achieve a very substantial advantage or to stop the negotiations--now that there is the possibility of a breakthrough to an agreement--to stop this possibility and once more to mark time for several years without results. That is the reason for the numbers game. There is now a pause in the Vienna talks which will resume in a few weeks. We will see how the Western countries will conduct themselves then.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Mikhail Sergeyevich, is this the only example?

[Lvov] No, other examples can be cited, too. But let us take the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. For a long time the Americans have been insisting that the bomber they call the Backfire should be included in the list of Soviet strategic systems. In actual fact, this is a medium-range bomber without an intercontinental capability. It is not a strategic weapon in the sense of the current negotiations, and it can in no way be a subject of negotiations. This has been explained to the Americans several times, in all its details and very specifically. But the fuss is continuing. An artificial thorn in the flesh is being created, which is holding up a solution of the remaining issues at the negotiations.

And here is another example. Somewhat over a year ago, Soviet-U.S. negotiations began on limiting and subsequently reducing military activities in the Indian Ocean. Some success--progress--was achieved at these negotiations. The two delegations began joint formulation of the draft of a future agreement. However, the negotiations have been effectively suspended by the U.S. side since February of this year. Why? U.S. Vice President Mondale declared at the General Assembly special session that the United States would like to continue these negotiations but that there was no possibility of this at present in view of the increase of the Soviet military presence in the Indian Ocean.

I would say that there is a triple misrepresentation here. In the first place, until there is an agreement, neither of the sides can severely criticize the other for conducting some military activity. Secondly, an agreement must provide--and the sides have already agreed on this--that military activities will be frozen at the average level of the last few years. Therefore, if the Soviet military presence in the Indian Ocean had increased this year, this would have very little effect on the total figures. But the most important point is the third one. In actual fact, there has not been--I repeat--there has not been an increase in the Soviet military presence in the Indian Ocean this year. And this triple misrepresentation of a situation which does not exist served as a pretext for the Americans to halt negotiations, the success of which concerns many countries.

If you like, I can quote another example: the neutron weapon. The socialist countries' proposal to the West for a renunciation of the manufacture and deployment of neutron weaponry is well known. This proposal is not being discussed practically. Why? The formal pretext is that the leaders of the NATO countries call the neutron weapon a very small addition to the nuclear arsenal; it is a weapon which has a specific role in the struggle against the other side's tanks. It cannot and will not play any other role, and therefore the entire campaign against neutron weaponry is unjustified and there is nothing to discuss.

The Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and wide public circles in the West reply that this is not true. Let us assume that, maybe, you really intend to create one type of neutron weapon with one range of effect designed for one specific target. But tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, in a year's time, in 3 years' time, neutron weapons will appear with a different effective range, with different targets. Today it is being created for operations within one small region; tomorrow it will have an intercontinental range. For a long time the West has not wanted to agree with this argument. They do not agree with it now.

But I want to draw attention to the recent statement by Gen Guy Mery, chief of the French General Staff. Speaking about deterrence--i.e. about strategic forces, forces intended to inflict blows on the vital centers of the other side--he said that France never forgets the possibility of equipping its deterrant, the Pluton missile, with neutron warheads, not for one specific role, not for restricted use on the battlefield, but for wide strategic tasks.

That is the fraudulent description of the true role of neutron weapons which certain influential circles in the West are using to try to weaken the campaign of struggle against the production of this weapon. This is the fraudulent description being used as a basis for rejecting the socialist countries' proposal for talks on banning the manufacture of neutron weapons. The fraudulent nature of this description was revealed when the French general spoke about it. Truthfulness is a word which can be applied to all these examples. Without truthfulness, without a responsible, honest and serious attitude toward the practical issues of the negotiations--and the negotiations are now very practical--the talks, with which the entire future of mankind is now bound up and which are the central, main issue of all world politics, cannot succeed.

We, Soviet people, understand how difficult it is to conduct these negotiations in these conditions, but we also know that for our part, the part of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, everything necessary and possible is being done to paralyze any maneuvers by the enemies of disarmament, including those maneuvers involving the absence of truthfulness at the negotiating table.

Chinese Foreign Policy

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Thank you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, for such a detailed elucidation of a very important aspect of the disarmament talks. But now we will turn our attention to another, very serious problem. I have in mind Peking's hegemonistic and provocative policy, which is making itself felt in many parts of the world, in Southeast Asia, in the Near East and in Africa. This policy is the additional lever for imperialist, aggressive circles which they are using to try to wreck the disarmament talks, to halt the international detente process and to hinder the people's struggle for their national and social liberation. I would now ask Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov to go into greater detail about recent facts connected with Peking's hegemonistic policy. Please.

[Kornilov] Polish cameramen recently shot a documentary film on the Vietnam-Kampuchea border. A sense of anger and pain grips you when you see villages burned and destroyed by shells, old men and women killed and a seriously wounded Vietnamese boy. After all, these scenes are not a television newsreel from the time of U.S. aggression against Vietnam. No. These scenes were filmed after a piratical raid on Vietnamese territory by Kampuchean troops armed with Chinese weapons and trained by Chinese advisors.

The authorities of Kampuchea, which has become one of the first targets for Maoist experiments outside China, are stepping up their armed provocations against Socialist Vietnam. These provocations are an integral part of the hegemonistic policy being pursued by the Chinese rulers toward the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Blatant economic, political and military pressure, unbridled lies and slander, provocations and blackmail --such is the arsenal of weapons being used by the Maoists in an attempt to make Vietnam give up its independent foreign and domestic policy and to make it submit to their diktat.

Although the main target, Vietnam is not the only target for these sudden attacks by the Peking hegemonists in Asia. Back in August, 1965, at a meeting of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, Mao Tse-tung said: We definitely must secure Southeast Asia for ourselves, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore. Following in the footsteps of the deceased Helmsman, the present Peking rulers are not fastidious about the means they use in order--to put it in Maoist jargon--to secure for themselves this extensive and rich region.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] That is true. A list of Peking's territorial claims against neighboring states amounts to 10.5 million sq. km.

[Kornilov] Yes, it is not fortuitous that the U.S. ambassador in Tokyo called China an eastern NATO. It is important to note that while the Peking leadership is whipping up tension inside and outside Asia and making hegemonistic claims against neighboring states, it is at the same time, and at a forced pace, building up the military potential of China. China spends at least 40 percent of its budget on military aims. Recently the Maoists have been intensively breaking through to the arms arsenals of the Pentagon and NATO.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] It is well-known that certain circles in the United States and other NATO countries which express the aspirations of the military-industrial complex do not conceal the fact that, impressed by Peking's anti-Sovietism, they are striving to encourage the appetites of the Chinese militarists, evidently in the hope of getting some sort of political benefits for themselves. What is the position of the Maoists in this connection?

[Kornilov] Regarding the position of the Maoists, as a Vietnamese newspaper aptly put it, Peking is now like a weathervane in the wind of the imperialist powers. At the same time something else is quite apparent, namely, that Peking regards the United States only as a temporary tactical ally. In **embarking** on a rapprochement with Washington and NATO, the Maoists are pursuing their own hegemonistic goals. The weapons which they plan to obtain in the West are primarily intended to serve the achievement of these hegemonistic goals.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Yuriy Emmanuilovich, in connection with what you have been saying I would like to cite the following. According to information in the Indian TIMES OF INDIA the sale to China of infra-red aerial terrain-scanning systems--and a decision for handing over such equipment has already been made in Washington--will enable the Maoists to free up to 30 divisions and to triple its forces on the Chinese-Indian border.

Much is also being written about the armed adventures of the United States and NATO on the one hand and Peking on the other by many press publications in other countries, particularly the countries of Asia which are being subjected to open blackmail and pressure by the Maoists. Their alarm is more than well-founded. Peking's hegemonistic aspirations are directly dependent upon the level of its military and economic potential.

[Lvov] An interesting point is that Soviet-American talks are now being held on limiting the sale and supply of conventional arms. It would be interesting to know whether or **not** they touch upon this precise questions. True, the talks are confidential, and we do not know, but they certainly should touch upon it.

[Kornilov] It is already possible to speak of China not only as an importer but also as an exporter of arms. Peking's arms export operations are also subordinated to the same hegemonistic policy. Arms bearing the mark made in China can now be found nearly everywhere where dangerous hotbeds of **tension** arise: With racist mercenaries and members of bandit splinter groups attempting to hamper the victory of people's power in Angola, insurgent groups operating in the northeast of India, antigovernment elements in Burma and reactionary circles in Zaire.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] And I would add, diversionary groups in Afghanistan.

[Kornilov] Quite right, quite right. These are just some of the places where the Maoist provocateurs send arms. In connection with these facts it is legitimate to ask whether the so-called aid which the United States and NATO are inclined to give--and in a number of cases have already been giving--to Peking to strengthen its **military** potential does not, to all intents and purposes, mean encouraging the Chinese rulers to more and more new provocative acts aimed at whipping up tension and a destabilization of the situation in various parts of the world. One ought to say outright that the attempts of certain Washington circles, which are blinded with anti-Sovietism, to play the Chinese card in whatever form are not only indicative of a short-sighted policy but also of an extremely dangerous one. Indeed, can it be otherwise when one is talking of a country which has been transformed, in Fidel Castro's accurate and apt expression, into a despotic satrapy, and a country whose rulers declare outright that detente and peace are a deception and that war is the only real prospect? Literally not a day has passed recently without hearing these frantic militaristic calls from Peking to prepare for war and sermons of incitement about the inevitability of war. For example, in the latest issue of the magazine HUNG CHI, the Chinese minister of defense went so far as to declare that war is a normal phenomenon--a statement, which immediately and involuntarily calls to mind the theories of the raving fuhrer.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Returning to China's attacks on Socialist Vietnam, it ought to be stressed that these attacks are being repulsed by the determination of the Vietnamese people to defend their lawful rights and the sovereignty and dignity of their heroic country. In giving a due rebuff to the Peking hegemonists, Vietnam has the support and solidarity of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. This solidarity was again forcefully emphasized during the recent meetings in the Crimea of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with leaders of a number of fraternal socialist states.

[Kornilov] At the same time one should not fail to mention something else. The reports now emanating from Peking and the reports from the Chinese-Vietnamese border are further confirmation of the fact that shameless hegemonism and a spirit of belligerent great-power chauvinism now imbue all the activities of the Peking rulers. The Maoists are ready to do literally anything to realize their aggressive and expansionist schemes. Back in 1959, Mao Tse-Tung prophesied: We must conquer the globe; our target is the entire globe. The Peking rulers continue to step up their open great-power course and to sow hostility and hatred among peoples. They anathematize the very idea of detente and attempt to bring various peoples and states into conflict with each other.

I want to say that it is now apparent as never before that those circles in the West, who, banking on the anti-Sovietism of Peking, are encouraging the hegemonism and militarism of the Maoists, are thereby acting in opposition to a strengthening of peace and against detente, since Peking hegemonism is founded on the delirious Maoist concept which says that every generation should allegedly have its war. This is a real and most grave threat to all countries and all peoples.

As for the attempts of imperialist forces to use China as some sort of lever and instrument with which some people are planning to put pressure on the Soviet Union, only one thing can be said on this score. Such attempts are an absolutely futile and senseless undertaking; precisely that, futile and senseless. Our country has everything it needs to neutralize any alliances which are hostile to us.

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Here we come to the end of our broadcast. Thank you for your attention. Till we meet again on the air!

USSR PEACE COMMITTEE SUPPORTS NUCLEAR WEAPONS BAN DAY

LD042232Y Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 4 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 4, TASS--"The Soviet peace champions, in common with the peace-loving public in all continents, demonstrate their unanimous determination to carry forward and step up their struggle for stopping the arms race and for banning mass destruction weapons and for general and complete disarmament," says a statement of the Soviet Peace Committee.

It was adopted in response to the appeal of the World Peace Council to observe on August 6 the 33rd anniversary of the atomic struggle for banning nuclear weapons.

The statement says that the Soviet public demands: "The dangerous play with atomic death has got to stop. There must be no place on this planet for the terrible nuclear weapons, weapons of intimidation and aggression."

NOTE PROTESTS 'HOSTILE ACTIONS' AGAINST SOVIET UN MISSION

LD051049Y Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 5, TASS--The USSR permanent representation at the United Nations sent a note to the U.S. representation at the United Nations calling again the attention of the U.S. authorities to the continued hostile actions that interfere with the normal functioning of the Soviet representation.

The note says that provocative gatherings of thugs took place outside the representation's building on August 1 and 2. The participants in these gatherings shouted threats to Soviet diplomats and members of their families, called for destruction of Soviet people. Policemen watching this did nothing to cut short such provocative actions, were actually conniving with them.

Pointing out that hostile actions of this nature are punishable under the existing federal law on protection of foreign officials and official guests of the United States, the USSR permanent representation at the United Nations expressed its puzzlement over the striving of the U.S. authorities to avoid responsibility for continued violations of the aforementioned law and of international commitments they have assumed.

The character of these actions, the note says, attests to the mounting campaign aimed at stirring up attitudes hostile to the Soviet Union and Soviet people among American citizens. The USSR representation at the United Nations assesses these provocations as a new stage in escalation of anti-Soviet actions organized by certain circles of the United States.

The USSR representation makes a resolute protest in connection with actions hostile to the Soviet Union and insistently demands again that the U.S. authorities should take all the necessary and effective measures to prevent such actions in future.

MAJORITY OF U.S. PUBLIC OPPOSE SOVIET TRADE RESTRICTIONS

LD071101Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov article: "It Is Useful To Listen"]

[Text] The American press and several U.S. public figures are noting with concern a significant increase in activity in the Washington administration by the supporters of a so-called "hard line" toward the Soviet Union.

Recently these appeals have been heard repeatedly: "Stop trade with the USSR!" "End the SALT talks!". Attacks are being made against detente by the Washington "hawks," despite the fact that very influential U.S. circles, as the country's press notes, "are trying to preserve the basic elements in detente, particularly in the economic sphere," and, in particular, "want to preserve, if not improve, Soviet-American trade agreements." Expressing the opinion of these circles, several prominent U.S. public figures and politicians, including certain Cabinet members, have either come out against, or dissociated themselves from the restriction on supplies of drilling equipment to the USSR and the ban on the computer sale by the Sperry-Univac firm.

The other day members of the influential American Committee for East-West Accord also came out against that decision, stating that the development of trade and the conclusion of a SALT treaty could lessen tension in the interests of both countries.

Millions of Americans are now coming out against attempts to interfere in the USSR's affairs under the pretext of the "defense of human rights," or any other pretext. Very typical of this is a public opinion poll conducted by NEWSWEEK magazine. Appeals for halting SALT talks with the USSR as a "countermeasure" to the trials in the USSR of anti-Soviets and spies for foreign intelligence services, dressed up as "defenders of human rights," have not found support among Americans. Some 65 percent of those polled came out against such appeals.

In this light it is obvious that the opponents of detente are, above all, acting against the sentiments of Americans themselves.

It is no accident that the Washington POST writes that measures to restrict trade with the USSR are unjustified and capable only of exacerbating Soviet-American relations and damaging U.S. national interests. "It is time for President Carter," the newspaper believes, "to make speedy and calm efforts to restore mutual understanding with the USSR."

It would be useful for the Washington Administration to listen to this opinion, which is shared by the majority of American people.

U.S. Business Circles

LD052326Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1755 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program with (Vladimir Savchenko), commentary by Vladimir Gerasichev]

[Excerpts] President Carter's decision to impose a ban on the sale to the Soviet Union of a computer made by the Sperry-Univac Company and to introduce limitations on supplies of drilling equipment has elicited a reaction of bewilderment and dissatisfaction in American business circles. At the microphone is our correspondent in New York, Vladimir Gerasichev:

The attempts of the U.S. Administration to use trade limitations as a means of applying pressure on the Soviet Union have encountered extreme criticism from American businessmen.

It is noted here that the attempts to use trade as a lever for interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs are being made by the U.S. Administration without consideration of the real situation; without consideration of the influence which the atmosphere of detente in international affairs has had on America's businessmen in recent years. It is noted in American business circles that President Carter's decision accords with the policy of confrontation in Soviet-American relations initiated by such figures as Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs, and Senator Jackson. Spokesmen for the business world stress that limitations on trade with the Soviet Union do not reflect the national interests of the United States.

NEW MOSCOW BIWEEKLY SCORES U.S. TRADE RESTRICTIONS

LD051036Y Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 5, TASS--To trade means to live in peace. Trade has always been a convincing indicator of the state of relations between nations, it is pointed out in a commentary by Oleg Anichkin published in the 4th issue of MN INFORMATION, a new semi-weekly put out by the joint editorial board of the newspaper Moscow NEWS. Trade has always promoted the creation and strengthening of an atmosphere of confidence, good-neighbourhood and, in the final analysis, has opened up prospects for establishing peaceful relations among nations for many years ahead, the commentary continues.

The Soviet Union has always been and now is in favour of actively developing commercial and economic relations with the Western countries, including the USA. Dozens of American companies and banks now maintain permanent offices in Moscow and other cities of the country. They could have placed advantageous orders in the Soviet Union, if not for Washington's discriminatory barriers, put up as a result of the amendment to the trade act, sponsored by Senator Jackson and Representative Vanik and adopted in 1974.

The Soviet Union was actually denied the most-favoured-nation treatment. MFN is widely used [as] a conventional and natural condition in the practice of commercial and economic relations. It does not give any special privileges or benefits to the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, when Jackson railroaded his amendment through Congress, he had only one purpose: to pressure the Soviet Union into changing its legislation on exit visas. This was flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union. These questions fall within the competence of Soviet laws. The Soviet people will not live at the Senator's will, according to American law.

What did the Senator and his brokers achieve in the final analysis? Jackson's aim was not achieved. The Soviet Union refused to trade with the USA on discriminatory terms. And now, several years after the adoption of the amendment, it is perfectly clear who were the winners and the losers in this case. American businessmen now openly acknowledge that the heaviest damage was inflicted upon the USA, which lost a chance to get advantageous contracts and create supplementary jobs in American industry.

The Soviet Union is a reliable trade partner. Soviet foreign trade organizations have never failed to settle their accounts. They have always carried out all their contracts.

In recent years, the Soviet Union has been successfully developing its commercial relations with such Western states as the FRG, France, Italy and also Japan. They are all reliable partners of the USSR. Unfortunately, the USA is not among them, though many businessmen there wish and strive to develop mutually advantageous trade with our country. The U.S. Administration now seeks to exploit trade as a tool of political pressure on the Soviet Union. Several business contracts have been suspended for this purpose. All this is nothing but "pin-prick policy." It cannot produce the result expected by Washington. One cannot but agree with the opinion of the business weekly, which says that trade is "not a faucet that can be turned on or off at will."

Another American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT believes that the steps of the Administration are "bad news for representatives of American business in Moscow."

The weekly says that representatives of corporations carrying on an active trade with the Soviet Union "are all against the Administration's interference in American export trade." They believe that this could unfavourably affect the trade balance of the USA itself, that any pressure brought to bear on the USSR was fraught with retaliatory steps and that, apart from anything else, the USA was not able to hurt the Russians economically.

The magazine emphasizes that Japan and the West European nations could satisfy Soviet requirements in technology and would do this with the utmost pleasure.

The Soviet Union could easily find sufficiently reliable trade partners and the U.S. businessmen are well aware of it, but this apparently is overlooked by some statesmen in Washington.

Another thing, however, is also important. The development of relations between the USSR and the USA must be approached on the whole from a broader political perspective, bearing in mind the weight of both countries in the world arena, and their impact on the world atmosphere. Many people now, the commentary concludes, pose the legitimate question: What is Washington's final choice--towards confrontation or cooperation?

CARTER SPEECH IN NORFOLK SOUNDS BELLICOSE NOTE

LD051316Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1302 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 5 Aug--U.S. President James Carter made a speech today in Norfolk, Virginia, where he attended the launching of the cruiser Mississippi.

At present, he said, we have the greatest arsenal in the world. As president and as a sailor I am fully determined that the United States maintain armed forces, and in particular, a navy, which is second to none. We will continue to strengthen and modernize our missile submarine fleet, which is one of the components of our strategic nuclear triad. In addition, we will build up and maintain our strategic potential with conventional arms, such as this new cruiser.

We will continue, Carter stressed, to dispatch our navy to patrol the waters in various parts of the globe.

As is shown by this speech, the U.S. President is campaigning for a further buildup of American military might to put pressure on other countries. Such a speech in no way accords with the talks now being held in Vienna, Geneva and Helsinki on limiting armaments--talks in which the U.S. is participating.

The president's bellicose calls are being backed up by enormous U.S. military expenditure, which includes funds to build new warships. All this is being done to the accompaniment of clamor about a Soviet threat.

Just yesterday, first the House of Representatives and then the Senate approved and forwarded for the President's signature a new bill appropriating the vast amount of \$36.9 billion for the purchase and development of new armaments in 1979. Congress has allocated \$1.9 billion for the construction of yet another atomic aircraft carrier, \$1.5 billion for the construction of a conventional aircraft carrier, \$369 million as preliminary funding for an atomic cruiser, and \$70 million for the construction of assault vessels.

SENATE APPROVES 1979 MILITARY CONSTRUCTION FUNDS

LD042131Y Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 4, TASS--The Senate of the U.S. Congress approved the allocation of 4 billion dollars for military construction purposes in the 1979 fiscal year, which begins on October 1.

The lion's share is intended for projects directly associated with strengthening the overall military potential of the U.S. and raising the combat readiness of U.S. forces in Europe.

As is known, the U.S. Administration at the latest NATO Council session in Washington held late in May, assured its NATO allies that it will raise allocations every year to build up the bloc's military potential.

SENATOR BYRD FAVORS CONTINUED COOPERATION WITH USSR

LDO60741Y Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 6, TASS--Prominent American senator, leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate Robert Byrd declared against attempts of certain circles of the United States to hamper the relaxation of tensions in relations with the Soviet Union. He said at a press conference here he believes there are weighty reasons for which the United States should continue cooperation with the Soviet Union. This refers, above all, to the strategic offensive arms limitation talks. Continuation of efforts toward concluding a new agreement to this effect meets the interests of the United States, the senator stressed.

PEKING TIES LINKED TO U.S. RESPONSE TO DISSIDENT TRIALS

LDO51320Y Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] According to the Washington POST, the Carter administration has declared a moratorium on the official visits of top-level delegations to the Soviet Union, in response to the trials of so-called dissidents and other recent Soviet actions. Our commentary is by Vladimir Bolshakov:

The recent trials in the Soviet Union have nothing to do with persecution for convictions. The men tried had committed crimes, including espionage and treason. If Washington has taken so-called retaliatory measures it is simply interfering in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, and this is an action that conflicts with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki accords. The United States was one of the 35 nations that signed these accords. The Washington POST has good reason to say such actions can only inject new tension into America's relations with the Soviet Union, which is hardly in the interests of Americans.

More important, the Carter administration links these retaliatory measures with moves toward more contacts with Peking. When the White House declared a moratorium on top-level visits to the Soviet Union, it simultaneously announced a schedule of more official visits to China. According to American press reports officials in Washington have confirmed that the decision about China was an element in the American reaction to the events in Moscow.

Somewhat earlier, the press reported that the United States Geological Survey had received an order from Peking for the purchase of photographs of Soviet territory taken from American satellites. Military experts say such pictures have intelligence value yet no one in Washington thought of declaring their sale illegal. In trade, too, apparently--though the purchase of spy maps can hardly be called trade--the United States takes an entirely different approach to the Soviet Union than it does to China.

This is more than evident if we remember the White House veto of the sale of a Sperry-Univac computer to the Soviet Union. The New York TIMES asserts that at the very same time four United States oil companies, with administration backing, opened talks with Peking about oil drilling off the coast of China. The paper says this is part of Washington's economic diplomacy. Simultaneously, Washington imposed controls on the export of oil-drilling equipment to the Soviet Union. Washington officials deny they are making more and more use of the China card to pressure the Soviet Union but the facts point to the opposite.

What is more, the idea of restricting trade and the exchange of delegations with the Soviet Union, and the idea of using the China card, comes from the same group of people-- Dr Brzezinski and his men on the National Security Council.

The Soviet Union looks upon attempts to pressure it as provocative. Soviet officials have said this more than once. It is to be regretted that supporters of the China card have come to play such a big part in determining policy toward the Soviet Union.

ASEAN STATES MUST ACT IN UNISON AT WASHINGTON MEETING

AU041531Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Vsevolod Kaninin commentary: "What Does the Second Meeting Hold Out?"]

[Text] The meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs and economy of the United States and the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is opening in Washington. Problems related to mutual economic relations are on the agenda officially, but, judging from the statements of the press of the Asian countries, political problems will also be broached during the meeting. Long-standing differences exist between the United States and ASEAN in the economic as well as in the political sphere.

The first conference of this nature, which was held last September in Manila, yielded no concrete results because Washington did not feel even the slightest wish to abandon its neocolonialist manners toward the ASEAN "five." Nothing has changed since then. As in the past, U.S. actions are dictated by its effort to maintain the ASEAN countries' status of a raw materials appendage of its own economy. Nor have Washington's attempts to entrench itself in that area ceased; an area that is strategically important in political and economic respects. Using levers of economic pressure as well as its military presence there, the United States would like to push the association onto the road of militarization, of scraping together a military bloc.

On the other hand, certain changes are taking place in the situation and in the positions of the developing countries of Southeast Asia. Thus, despite the opposition of imperialist quarters, the positive impact of the initiatives of Vietnam and Laos for a normalization of relations with the neighboring states is being felt. People in Bangkok and Djakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Manila and Singapore were able to see for themselves that these countries, busy with socialist construction, are striving for joint efforts with other states in the area to consolidate peace and develop cooperation. The activation of intraregional economic relations is a natural outcome of the normalization of the situation.

Thanks to this the ASEAN countries are more confident at the negotiations with the imperialist powers. An editorial article devoted to relations between the association of the "five" and Japan, published by the Bangkok POST, is informative with respect to the current mood within the association. The article points out how important it is "for the small countries to act in unison." Such positions, observers in Southeast Asia believe, must also be upheld at the meeting in Washington. The newspapers write that the interests of the ASEAN countries demand that a policy of positive neutrality be pursued. This implies opposing attempts to transform this organization into a military alliance, striving for a solution of their socioeconomic problems and promoting the development of cooperation among all states of the region.

Undoubtedly such a policy can only help the cause of peace and security in Southeast Asia.

American Intimidation

LD060216Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A 2-day conference of representatives of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] and the United States has ended in Washington. Our correspondent there, Yuriy Soltan, has sent us this report:

Formally the United States has never been a member of the association set up 11 years ago with a view to consolidating the economic and political independence of its members. The United States has stepped up noticeably of late its political and military activity in Southeast Asia. U.S. Defense Minister Harold Brown recently spoke about the intention of the top American military to increase the combat strength of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the Pacific. American military bases are being expanded there. The construction is under way of military installations of Diego Garcia Island and the Pauau Archipelago in Micronesia. The Pentagon plans to draw into its strategy five ASEAN countries--the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. It makes an intensive use of such instruments as economic pressure. American investments in the ASEAN countries amount to nearly \$5 billion. This enables the United States not only to plunder these countries economically but exert political pressure on them.

Fearing a negative reaction on the part of the countries of this region, the United States made no direct mention at the conference of military cooperation, but according to press reports American officials tried to intimidate the participants in the meeting with the threat of communism, in the hope to revive in a new form the SEATO military bloc that has already ceased to exist. The camouflaged attempts to turn ASEAN into a military organization and the unwillingness of the American side to lift the discriminatory economic measures against the ASEAN countries have caused obvious dissatisfaction of the Asian participants in the conference. At a news conference held following the Washington meeting they reaffirmed their intention to work toward winning equitable economic relations with the United States and declared categorically that they will not allow to turn ASEAN into a new military bloc.

U.S. INCREASING AIR FORCE FIREPOWER IN SOUTH KOREA

LD051352Y Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 5, TASS--The United States takes further steps to build up the military might in Southeast Asia.

The Pentagon announced that 12 F-4D fighter-bombers additionally are to be brought to South Korea. When these planes base in the South Korean territory, the firepower of the U.S. Airforce will be considerably increased and the flying personnel will reach eight thousand.

As is well known, J. Carter upon his election to the presidential post promised to withdraw a part of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

HOUSE VOTE ON ENDING AID ATTEMPT TO PUNISH SYRIA

LD041156Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[From the program "Window on the Arab World"]

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has approved of a resolution providing for the ending of any assistance to Syria. Why is Washington trying to punish this country?

It is common knowledge that the United States had long been trying to drag other Arab countries, including Syria, to the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks. With this, Washington was hoping to justify Cairo's separatist actions and to portray the talks as if they were general. In fact, Washington wants to secure more appropriate possibilities of imposing peace on the Arabs in accordance with the capitulatory conditions. However, on this issue Syria has adopted a firm and principled stance and has totally rejected the so-called peaceful initiative of President Anwar as-Sadat and the course of surrender to the Zionist aggressor. The Syrian leadership supports the idea of consolidating the ranks of the progressive Arab forces and the idea of strengthening their alliance with the socialist countries for a general and just peace in the Middle East. Syria also plays an important role in foiling the schemes of the Zionists and the rightwing forces to disrupt the situation in Lebanon from within and to partition this country. All this does not please the so-called authors of peace abroad who are against Damascus' principled policy and want to exert pressure on Syria to force it to change its stances.

U.S. POSITION ON HIJACKING CRITICIZED AS TWO-FACED

LD051922Y Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington, August 5, TASS--The U.S. State Department held a press-conference on the results of the Bonn conference of representatives of Western countries, held on August 1-2, to discuss questions relating to the implementation of the resolution on prevention of international terrorism. As is known this resolution was adopted at the Bonn conference of the leaders of the seven countries in mid-July.

A U.S. official spokesman said at the press-conference that the United States, together with its six partners, is now taking steps to secure support for this resolution by other countries. He told about what measure and in what cases will be taken in the event of airplane hijacking and what sanctions the seven Western countries, the sponsors of the resolution, are going to take.

In this context the U.S. spokesman was asked as to how the resolution could be reconciled with the practical policy of the USA which refuses to meet the Soviet Union's demand for the extradition of two bandits, the father and son Brazinskis. These are pirates, using firearms, seized a Soviet airliner and forced it to land in Turkey in October, 1970. They killed a stewardess and badly wounded the plane's navigator and pilot. At present both criminals are hiding in the USA and bills on granting them permanent asylum were submitted recently to Congress.

The spokesman's reply was strange, to the least. He stated that this act of international air piracy was not covered by the Bonn resolution. He also evaded giving direct answer to the question as to whether this position meant that the United States flatly refused to extradite the criminals. He said that such a question did not arise in the context of the Bonn resolution.

The cynical replies of the U.S. official spokesman showed once more the double-facedness of Washington which is very much concerned by the possibility of seizure of American planes but which is left indifferent if terrorist actions are committed against the planes and citizens of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

It also follows from his replies that the seven Western countries intend to appropriate the functions of an international policeman and a sole judge of air hijacking and other acts of international terrorism. The impression is that the seven Western countries are going to widely employ sanctions unilaterally at their own discretion and in their own interests against countries which do not suit them.

I. ALEKSANDROV RESPONSE TO PRC DEFENSE MINISTER'S ARTICLE

LD042322Y Moscow TASS in English 2306 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 5, TASS--Follows the full text of an article by I. Aleksandrov, published in today's PRAVDA under the title "In the Militarist Hysteria":

"An article by Politbureau member of the Communist Party of China CC, Vice-Premier of the State Council, Defence Minister of the PRC Hsu Hsiang-chien has been published in Peking the other day. This article, filled with vicious hatred for the Soviet Union, for fraternal socialist countries, repeats the Maoist concept of international development, which centers on the striving for world hegemony. The article expounds at length the anti-Soviet platform of the present Chinese leaders. Having called the Soviet Union 'China's main enemy', the defence minister, repeating the Maoist postulates, maintains that wars are 'a normal phenomenon', and that 'the third world war may break out any day.' 'War', states Hsu Hsiang-chien, 'is also a continuation of peace...'

"Following these guidelines, Peking is preaching ideas which cannot be described in any other way than man-hating. The Peking politicians are attempting to impose Mao Tse-tung's views on the world. 'If half of mankind is destroyed,' he uttered, 'another half will still remain...'

"In pursuing this line, the present rulers of China are blocking up with the most aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction. The heirs of Mao Tse-tung declare their readiness to unite with them in an 'international united front' against the USSR and other socialist countries, against the communist parties and the national-liberation movements. 'When war breaks out,' writes the Chinese minister, 'it is necessary to create a very broad united front on a worldwide scale and strike the death blow at the instigator of war,' this is exactly how the Soviet Union is called in China.

"The Peking politico assures that China is going to help all who 'wage resolute struggle' against the Soviet Union.

"Stating their intention 'to act from positions of strength', the Chinese leaders do not conceal at all that they claim far from a secondary role in the collusion with the enemies of peace. At present official China is in fact the only state in the world to come out with an apology of war. The Chinese leaders are trying as best they can to frustrate the detente process, are openly putting the question of recarving the world's map in their favour. They have been gripped in a veritable militarist hysteria. Preaching hatred and hostility among peoples, building up a military psychosis and incitement towards a new war--this is the essence of the Peking leaders' present-day foreign-policy actions, this is the core of their political course despite their hypocritical assurance about their adherence to peace.

"If war breaks out, states Hsu Hsiang-chien, 'we shall find ourselves in an advantageous position.' In order to understand this remark, one must bear in mind that the Maoist doctrine is based on the perfidious design to provoke, above all, a military collision between the Soviet Union and the USA, and the Chinese minister writes just about that such, precisely, must be the finale, as designed by the Peking strategists, in playing the 'Chinese card' which is being flaunted by some shortsighted Western politicians of late. It is easy to see the catastrophic consequences that the realization of the Peking rulers' plans would bring the peoples.

"However, the realization is growing ever more deeper in the world that the aggressive ambitions of China's ruling elite are a threat to all mankind, including the peoples of the capitalist countries. Nobody can foretell today how far the Chinese leaders' tentacles are going to reach.

"Assuring the USA and other capitalist countries of its readiness to unite with them against 'a common enemy', i.e. against the USSR and other fraternal countries of the socialist community, the Chinese leaders do not conceal that they look to the West as their temporary ally. This is precisely the plane on which this matter was placed in Hua Kuo-feng's report to the 11th Congress of the CPC. In the editorial article carried by PEOPLE'S DAILY devoted to the 'substantiation' of the Maoist foreign-policy doctrine of 'three worlds,' the frank political cynicism permeates the utterings of Politbureau member of the CPC CC Keng Piao: 'At this moment let the United States defend us against the influence of Soviet revisionism... when we find that the time has come, we shall tell Uncle Sam: Kindly pack up and get out'.

"Peking's line in European affairs is outright warmongering. The defence minister, ignoring the interests of different countries and brandishing the bugbear of the 'Soviet menace', appeals to the West for putting an end to the 'pacifying course' in regard to the Soviet Union. Having in mind the torpedoing of the Helsinki accords, ending the negotiations on the reciprocal reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, Peking's 'advice' to the American administration is not to hurry with the conclusion of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

"The Chinese leadership, and this is confirmed in the defense minister's article, urges Western countries to conclude no accords with the socialist states, the Soviet Union least of all.

"These calls are an inseparable part of the Chinese leaders' efforts to turn the world back to cold-war times, to intensify military confrontation, to prod on states towards the use of military force rather than seek peaceful solutions to international problems. It is precisely the course towards preparing for war that explains the Chinese obstructionist position on the disarmament problem. Negotiations on disarmament, efforts towards detente--'all these are empty words,' stated Hsu Hsiang-chien. Not only does Peking sabotage the solution of these problems, but resists by every means the ending of the arms race, nuclear arms race included.

"Putting the blame at the wrong door, the Chinese minister slanderously pictures the Soviet Union as the initiator of the arms race.

"This article maintains without any proof that the USSR is building up armaments for unleashing a world war. The leader of the Chinese military department all but adjures the West to abandon the negotiations on ending the arms race and on disarmament, to give up detente as a bad job, to step up preparations for a new world war. It is not fortuitous that Hsu Hsiang-chien calls for building up China's militarization and the production of weaponry for 'the needs of striking blows and for defence.'

"The Peking leaders present policy demonstrates that it is pursued by people obsessed by ideas of hegemony and expansionism. The Peking rulers' expansionist territorial claims to neighbouring states are common knowledge. The through-and-through false theory of 'three worlds', that lies in the Chinese leaders' bonnet, is aimed at ensuring China the status of a world hegemony.

"By means of this 'theory' the Maoists would like to erect an insurmountable barrier between the developing countries and the socialist community, to turn the Third World into a tool for realizing their plans.

"In order to thoroughly understand the real designs of the Chinese ruling elite, suffice it to cast a glance at the facts of recent times: The Peking leaders' attitude to the events in Angola, Zaire, in the Horn of Africa, their support for As-Sadat's present splitter, capitulatory course, the Maoists' links with the racist regimes in the south of Africa, with Pinochet's junta in Chile. All this is testimony that the Chinese leadership has entered into direct collusion with the forces of reaction, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

"Particularly revealing was Peking's open embarkation on the path of enmity, psychological warfare and subversive activities against Socialist Vietnam, whose heroic people only recently emerged from a war, having won a victory over American imperialism. The Peking rulers are trying to bring pressure to bear on Vietnam in order to frustrate the building of socialism in that country. Today Peking is working for the same goals in Southeast Asia that were yesterday attempted by the imperialist aggressors. The long-suffering Kampuchea, and now also Albania, have learned the taste of Peking's great-power hegemony through their own experience.

"The Chinese defence minister's article, just as statements by other Peking leaders, once again demonstrated the need for high political vigilance in regard to the Maoists' words and deeds, for consistently exposing their hostility to the cause of peace and socialism, and the menace to the peoples of all countries with which the present Peking leadership's policy is fraught. It is necessary to resolutely rebuff the Chinese militarists which have now turned into the most violent opponents of peace, social progress and democracy.

"In unison with other Peking leaders the Chinese defence minister alleges that the Soviet Union 'is increasingly stepping up preparations for waging an aggressive war against' China, that it wants 'to enslave' it. It is clear that such assertions are, from beginning to end, a calumny and slander on the Soviet Union and its peace-loving foreign policy.

"All those in Peking from whom come the shouts for a world war, all those who seek to intimidate Soviet people, should do well to remember that the Soviet Union and its friends have enough strength and means to protect its state interests and peaceful labour against any encroachments. The Peking instigators of war who, as one can see from their statements, are prepared for the sake of their great-power ambitions to stake the destiny of the Chinese people itself, which is no less than other peoples interested in peace, should take this into account.

"The Soviet Union's policy is consistent, clear and definite. The Soviet Union will go on persistently struggling for a lasting peace, for disarmament, for progress, democracy and socialism.

MORE SOVIET REACTION TO PRC RED FLAG COMMENTARY

Korolev on PRC Article

SK051438Y Moscow in Korean 1330 GMT 3 Aug 78 SK

[Text] The Chinese magazine RED FLAG carries a commentary by PRC Defense Minister Hsu Hsiang-chien. Seeing this contribution to the magazine by a high-ranking Peking activist as further evidence of Peking's hegemonist line and for the provocation of a new world war, Moscow Radio commentator Korolev writes as follows:

Based on its content and nature, this commentary differs little from recent remarks made by Teng Hsiao-ping, a high-ranking Chinese. Daily they condemn ideological work for detente, and pursue preparations for war, which Peking considers inevitable. Describing war as a normal phenomenon, the PRC defense minister urged the strengthening of war preparations.

The sky is ablaze with gunfire and the entire land is covered with (?gunsmoke). Look, the entire entire world is shaking. Mao Tse-tung visualized a scene like that while describing the disaster which might perhaps be generated on earth. The description in the (?poem) he publicized a few days before his death has fully satisfied his successors. This is because this description is the best text for them in furthering their desire for hegemonism. Accordingly, they devote all their energy to conquering the world.

In order to paralyze the people's will to protect and preserve peace in the international arena, the Maoists have preached the inevitability of war. The ruling circles in Peking have employed this tactic in justifying the move toward rearmament and toward developing rocket and nuclear potential at home.

In order to modernize their arms, Peking is now seeking substantial aid from Western nations, especially from NATO nations. Those circles who strive to abet the Peking's bellicose desire are playing a very dangerous game. By so doing, they are assisting the Maoists in hastening the fulfillment of their desire to conquer the world.

It is no secret that Peking wants more territory. The total area of the land claimed by the Maoists on the pretext of meeting the demand at home and abroad amounts to 10.5 million square kilometers, which exceeds present Chinese borders by one million square kilometers.

There is no doubt that the Peking leaders, while accelerating war preparations, have maneuvered to randomly seize the territories of their neighbor nations. Peking which entertains the hope for war has not gotten rid of its desire for expansion. [passage indistinct]

Where and against whom the arms produced by Chinese industry will be used will not be told to those who are supplying these arms to China and who are assisting it in provoking a world war.

Radio Hits Anti-Sovietism

OW050945Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to Western news agencies, when Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, visited China not long ago, he worked hard exploring the possibility of the United States using China as a lever for opposing the Soviet Union in international affairs. In other words, he tried to play the so-called China card, that is, to make the anti-Sovietism of the Chinese leaders work for U.S. interests in all regions of the world, especially toward the Soviet Union. Anti-Sovietism is the basis of all negotiations in Peking.

According to these agencies, the Chinese leading clique has indicated it is quite prepared to cooperate with U.S. imperialism on global issues. If we sum all this up, the conclusion is very obvious: U.S. presidential assistant Brzezinski and Peking's leaders actually discussed adoption of a common political line based on anti-Sovietism on many issues.

In Peking the road is being paved for U.S. imperialists and the Chinese leading clique to collaborate further with each other in opposing the socialist countries and the people in various countries engaged in national liberation struggles. Thus, Peking's (?leaders) more and more acting the despicable role of a partner of U.S. imperialists in their struggle against socialism, peace and democracy.

Many facts have proved that Peking's rulers have kept step with U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, Zaire's Shaba and other areas where people of various countries are waging struggles for national and social liberation. They are engaged in dirty maneuvers against Vietnam, where the Pentagon met failure.

China's continuing anti-Soviet behavior should be viewed with this in mind: Peking's top leaders and propaganda organs are spreading shocking slanders about the Soviet Union and Soviet policy toward China. The article written by Chinese Minister of National Defense Hsu Hsinag-chien, published in the August issue of RED FLAG, says a lot. Many parts of the article prove that it is written to meet the need of U.S. imperialism. To disguise his real purpose, the Chinese minister occasionally mentions the United States in addition to the Soviet Union. It says that the United States and the Soviet Union are jackals from the same lair. But, no matter how hard the Chinese minister tries to whitewash Peking's shameful alliance with U.S. imperialism, he simply cannot succeed. People all over the world are getting more and more (reports) on how Peking is seeking its reward from U.S. imperialism. As the Washington POST recently indicated, Peking's leading clique is changing the orientation of its own policies and alining them with U.S. interests.

PRC TRYING TO CAUSE U.S.-SOVIET 'CONFRONTATION'

LD070851Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Political observer V. Matveyev article: "Dangerous and Short-Sighted Game"]

[Text] Various foreign press organs are currently attentively analyzing the trends and prospects of the development of relations between the United States and the PRC. Here attention is drawn to the frequently diametrically opposed statements by particular Western commentators and politicians regarding the very essence of these relations and their influence on the international situation. The opponents of detente, calling for forcing on the arms race and the expansion of NATO's sphere of influence for anti-Soviet anticommunist aims, come out for the kind of rapprochement between the United States and the PRC which will undermine the positive advances made in reducing the threat of war and in consolidating of businesslike cooperation between states with different social systems. On the other hand, realistically minded, moderate circles in the West are expressing concern with respect to this course in U.S.-Chinese relations, since it is an open secret that Peking continues to offer fierce resistance to any steps or measures aimed at normalizing the worlds' political climate.

There are also direct signals--both from Peking and from certain circles in the United States--indicating that attempts have been made recently at state levels to coordinate the policy of the United States and the PRC for purposes hostile to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries--the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Mongolia, and the socialist community as a whole. Having visited the PRC last January, U.S. Senator G. Hart stated recently that the United States "should not underestimate China's significance as a political and military force opposing the Soviet Union." This is a case of a statement by a figure who does not hold an official post. But what can be said of a number of emphatically anti-Soviet statements made during the recent visit by Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, to Peking? He spoke of the existence of "common interests" between the United States and the PRC and demonstrated his sympathies with the premises of Peking's foreign policy, which coincide with his own on a number of key issues. Like the Peking leaders, this U.S. figure believes that a nuclear war would not necessarily be a catastrophe for mankind.

Information which has appeared in the foreign press shows that the Washington emissary and the Chinese leaders discussed the possibility of a joint approach by the United States and the PRC not only to problems relating to the Soviet Union but also toward Southeast Asia, Africa and Western Europe. U.S. commentators Evans and Novak wrote in the Washington POST that during these talks the possibility of joint steps in Angola, Mozambique, the Horn of Africa region and Indochina was examined. There are many such pieces of evidence. They are not refuted in Washington, although the White House is trying to dissociate itself from the conviction, widespread in the United States and other countries, that the present Washington administration has begun to be guided by inflammatory anti-Soviet motives in its approach to Peking. In an interview recently President Carter stated: "We will never use China as a lever against the Soviet Union. I think that if we were to the Chinese people would be deeply displeased, just as the Soviet Union would be displeased."

But, in that case, how is the behavior of the U.S. President's assistant in Peking explained? Not one of his anti-Soviet statements in Peking has been repudiated by the U.S. Government. Quite the opposite. Soon after his trip to the PRC a delegation left the United States for the PRC for talks on scientific and technical issues including, U.S. newspapers wrote, discussion of the possibility of deliveries of military equipment from the United States to the PRC.

Peking is not even trying to conceal the calculations and schemes connected with the use of the United States for purposes directed against the USSR and the other socialist countries. Peking propaganda's anti-Soviet campaign has become particularly clamorous and hysterical. PEOPLE'S DAILY is painting a picture of how "the bear's claws are stretching toward the gates of the United States." This kind of rubbish, which is borrowed from Goebbels' arsenal of anticommunist lies, is required by those who are directing this campaign in order to prompt the United States toward a confrontation with our country. At the same time China itself clearly wants to remain on the sidelines in order to pick for itself the long wished-for fruits of this "great upheaval..."

Do the creators of U.S. policy really not see what Peking is striving after? It is, of course, impossible not to notice the crudely provocative line of the Peking leadership in questions of war and peace. To judge by everything, Washington is linking its own calculations and schemes with the anti-Soviet flirtation with Peking: It is a question of attempts to use this course of the Chinese leadership for the imperialist objectives of the United States.

What happened in the thirties is being repeated, although under different historical conditions. At that time the Western leaders attempted to urge fascist aggression against the USSR. The Nazi ringleaders in turn relied in their aggressive course on the West's anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda. Thus they cleared the path for establishing control over the small and medium countries in Europe before moving further toward territorial seizure. The anti-Soviet game with the forces of expansion turned out very badly for its instigators. But it also cost all mankind the very grave sacrifices and ordeals of the worldwide conflict which was unleashed in the thirties.

These lessons are too tragic and severe to be ignored at the present time, when such devastating weapons have been accumulated in the world. Only irresponsible figures who deem it possible to toy with the fate of millions of people can think of pitting one state against another.

It is opportune to pose this question: Why are high-ranking figures in Washington who are so fond of uttering fine phrases about their adherence to the norms of morality and ethics not expressing their attitude to the crudely negative, inflammatory and inhumane material that rings out almost daily from official platforms in Peking on problems of some kind, but of issues which affect the destiny of all mankind. Washington's silence cannot fail to be assessed by the Peking leaders as encouragement for their monstrous "concepts."

Many thoughtful commentators and also influential politicians in the United States have reacted with uneasiness to what they rightly regard as a provocative playing of the "China card" against the Soviet Union and a number of other countries by figures close to the White House.

The U.S. Journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT carried in its 17 July issue an article by its commentator Marvin Stone. The author wrote: "The Chinese leaders are full of advice for others. They want Turkey to resist the Russians, they want the strengthening of NATO, and from Japan they are seeking the preservation of the alliance with the United States. They want the Americans to be drawn into the tangle of African conflicts. But is this good advice?" The author asks, while giving a reminder of a statement made by Mao Tse-tung in 1957 regarding the admissibility of nuclear war--a statement which present Peking leaders have not only not repudiated but whose same ideas they are expressing in various forms. The journal draws the conclusion that, in its game with Washington, Peking is seeking to cause "as an optimum objective" a nuclear conflict between the United States and the USSR.

Such conclusions on the far-reaching provocative aims of Peking's policy are confirmed by the statements of the most high-ranking PRC figures. Hsu Hsiang-chien, PRC minister of national defense, asserted in the August issue of the journal HUNG-CHI'I that "war is a normal phenomenon in relations between the two worlds," that "war is a continuation of peace"!

Official Washington prefers to ignore such inflammatory statements, trying to gloss over the PRC Government's line. This can be seen, for instance, in a speech made at the end of June by White House Press Secretary Powell. He stated that the interests of the United States are promoted by China, which is implementing an "independent foreign policy" and is "strong and secure" in all that concerns its economy.

Such statements deliberately bypass the essence of what is causing such concern among those Americans who regard as paramount importance--and quite rightly--the interests of world peace and international cooperation when they examine the prospects for their country's relations with the PRC. Nobody is encroaching on the "independence" of the PRC's foreign policy. That is well known. The question is: What is the nature and orientation of that policy?

The joint communique adopted by the U.S. and PRC governments in February 1972 spoke of the two sides' certainty that the normalization of relations between the two countries is not only in the interests of the Chinese and American peoples but will also contribute to the relaxation of tension in Asia and throughout the world. High-sounding words, whatever one may say. But what does experience show--and there is already considerable experience, bearing in mind the period which has passed since the adoption of that communique? In Peking as formerly, they are up in arms against any steps promoting the relaxation of tension--whether in Asia or throughout the world. The establishment of ties between the United States and the PRC has had no effect on the Chinese leadership's tough, negative line. There is no indication that Washington is even trying to implement in practice the harmonious phrases of the aforementioned American-Chinese communique.

The USSR has at its disposal all the necessary potentials for frustrating and neutralizing any schemes and combinations which are hostile to us or hostile to the cause of peace. On the slippery slope of anti-Sovietism nobody in history has covered themselves in laurels. This applies even more to the present day.

On our part it has been indicated unambiguously that forming a bloc with China on an anti-Soviet basis would close the possibilities of cooperation with the United States in reducing the threat of nuclear war and in arms limitation. Washington should think seriously about this, instead of thinking in terms of anti-Soviet "intrigues".

As for the Peking leadership's perfidious line aimed at exacerbating international tension, provoking "crisis situations," and causing confrontations between states, the initiators of this line have repeatedly shown everyone their true face. They could obtain some kind of material bribe in the camp of imperialist reaction. The purpose of such "encouragement" need hardly be guessed at.

These are the stubborn facts which cannot be disregarded, which cannot be ignored by anyone who gives a little thought to the realities of our epoch and the demands made on any government in the modern world, where there is no more vital and important task than to move forward toward a secure, peaceful future.

ORLOV QUESTIONS DIRECTION OF SINO-JAPANESE TREATY TALKS

LD041906Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1623 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

["Rejoinder: Where Is the Affair Leading?"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow 4 August--Political observer of TASS, Igor Orlov writes:

Sino-Japanese talks are continuing in Peking on the conclusion of the so-called treaty on peace and friendship.

These, as known, are causing anxiety among the world public, particularly the Japanese, since it is no secret that with the aid of such a treaty Peking is counting on drawing Japan into its frankly anti-Soviet orbit which is hostile to the peace cause. With this aim demands are being initiated in the form of an ultimatum concerning inclusion in the treaty of the notorious clause on "joint action by both countries directed against hegemonism" by a third power. In the Chinese capital they are not hiding the fact that they see the Soviet Union in the guise of that third power.

The foreign press also notes that certain pressure on Japan is being exerted from another side, the American. Washington circles, according to evidence, are urging Tokyo to sign the treaty with the conditions put forward by China. Previously, as reported, Japan was trying to achieve the inclusion of a special amendment stating that the clause on so-called hegemonism was not specifically directed at any third side.

Now, as KYODO reports, citing informed persons, the Japanese delegation at the talks in Peking has arrived at a significant compromise on the formulation of the clause on "third countries." In the same report it is stated that the talks "are moving forward." It is asked, in what direction? Without a concise reply to that question the impression could be gained that Tokyo once again is giving in to pressure and is embarking on a path which is contrary to the real national interests of Japan.

MOSCOW REPORTS 6 AUG DEATH OF POPE PAUL VI

LDO70738Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The head of the Catholic Church, Pope Paul VI, has died in Rome at the age of 80, a Vatican spokesman announced.

TASS REPORTS ON SPANISH CP DELEGATION'S STAY IN USSR

LDO41942Y Moscow TASS in English 1849 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

["Spanish Communists in the Soviet Union"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 4, TASS--A delegation of the Communist Party of Spain, headed by Fernando Perez Royo, member of the party Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union from July 24 till August 4 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

During their stay in the USSR the Spanish communists visited, besides Moscow, Leningrad and Yerevan, had talks at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, the Leningrad Committee of the CPSU and at the International Department of the CPSU CC. Members of the delegation visited industrial enterprises, collective farms and research centres, familiarizing themselves with achievements of the Soviet people in the economic and social fields, the work of party organisations to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, and had meetings with the people.

COMMENTATOR QUESTIONS STATE OF DEMOCRACY IN BRITAIN

LDO50130Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Valentin Belyayev commentary]

[Text] I recall that on one occasion the French journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE asked the following question: "Can Britain be called a free country?"

I allow, writes Valentin Belyayev, that the question may sound unflattering, and may even shock a British person to some extent, who has been constantly persuaded that British democratic institutions are unsurpassed. But does the question really lack substance?

The French journal believed there was justification for it, at least due to the fact that the extremely diversified, well-devised system of police surveillance over citizens in British society defies concepts of freedom and democracy. As proof, the LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE supplied extensive data about the gleaning and the use of information by the authorities that is often false and obtained by illegal methods, which creates a sort of an information jail to escape from which is exceedingly complex.

But then I think there is no need to turn to French proof, writes Valentin Belyayev. Any listener in Britain can dial a London telephone number, say 681-7346, give a code of 35 along with full name of the person he is interested in, and see (?whether) there exists secret files and blacklists as to the loyalty of British citizens. In fact, two journalists from the London GUARDIAN (?risked) an experiment recently and confirmed the fears of the British trade unionists that the blacklists include the names of trade union activists, and people holding leftwing views.

As it has now become known these lists are being used by the so-called Economic League, which is subsidized by big monopolies and private banks to discriminate against people in employment.

How does that tally with the rights and democratic freedoms of British citizens? Apparently, it tallies about as much as the existence and activity of the profascist National Front tallies with British laws. The front in Britain today imposes on the public discrimination along racial lines. It openly stages provocations against immigrant communities and commits murders of colored British citizens. For some time past, in the East End of London racists in the National Front have killed three residents of Asian decent and brutally beaten up and seriously injured dozens more. It's highly revealing that the omniscient Scotland Yard has proved powerless to find the murderers and thugs, although it certainly knows about the National Front, as much as the economic league knows about its so-called clients.

In an interview for Granada TV, a British police agent who managed to become an activist of the National Front said he knows the members of this racist organization who regularly make raids on the homes of immigrants, break windows, paint swastikas on walls, and beat up darkskinned people with chains. Over the desk of one front official, said the agent, there is a map of Britain with the places marked with crosses where concentration camps for coloreds will be situated if the National Front comes to power. I would say there are a few people in Britain now who could seriously believe in such a prospect. But it is still a fact that the National Front takes part in the elections on an equal footing with other political parties and conducts racial propaganda among the public without hindrance. Is there any reason to remain calm about it, and isn't this fact alone a mockery of the principles of British democracy in the name of which the official authorities approve of the activities of such a profascist organization as the National Front?

Speaking in the House of Commons, the British foreign secretary, Dr David Owen, said that the Western democracies should not budge an inch from their position on human rights when they dealt with the Soviet Union. Now, wouldn't it be preferable for British democracy to move ahead at least an inch within the United Kingdom itself, so that its partners in the West would not ask the question that the French **LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE** asked--can Britain be regarded as a free country?

TASS REPORTS FRENCH CP'S OPPOSITION TO EEC

LD031208Y Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 3 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Paris, August 3 TASS--The French Communist Party comes out for a Europe of peace, social progress, democracy and freedom, it was stated by Gustave Ansart, member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, in an interview of the French Radio. For more than twenty years now the French Communist Party, he stresses, is exposing the huge unprecedented squandering of manpower, knowledge and means of production, brought about by the inner Nine, for which the latter is responsible. Expansion of the Common Market will lead to an aggravation of this policy, which could affect whole sectors of French agriculture, in particular all the agriculture of the country's southern part.

The French Communist Party, it was stated by the member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, comes out, primarily, in defence of the interests of the working people of our country for democracy in France, for the democratisation of Common Market institutions. This stand has nothing in common with a Europe of multinational companies, which would put our country under West German and American domination.

G. Ansart noted with satisfaction the success of the national day of actions against the expansion of the European Economic Community, held in the south of France on the initiative of the French Communist Party. The actions of the communists, who addressed hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen in the course of large-scale manifestations, he said, were approved and backed by the country's public as actions in defence of the demands voiced by the farmers and working people of southern France.

SOVIET MEDIA REPORT ON VANCE MIDDLE EAST TRIP

Preliminary Statements

LDO60006Y Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 5, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is arriving in Tel Aviv today. He is to hold a series of meetings first with the leaders of Israel and then Egypt in order to "breathe life" into the American plan for a "settlement" of the Middle East conflict by the resumption of the stalemated Egyptian-Israeli separate talks.

Speaking yesterday in the House of Representatives International Relations Committee, Cyrus Vance has to admit that the talks are now in a critical state but, he claimed, a compromise was still possible. If necessary, he said, the United States is prepared to come up with proposals in order to remove obstacles and get the talks back to the right track.

As to how this will be done can be judged by the letter handed to Cyrus Vance by a group of senators after his statement in the International Relations Committee. They urged him to press Egypt and Israel to go ahead with the talk.

As to Israel, it is in no danger of being pressured. "The Americans have never tried to impose their will on us," the Israeli foreign minister said in a televised interview yesterday. "And I expect things to continue this way during the coming visit by the U.S. secretary of state." Dayan gave to understand that the United States would put pressure on As-Sadat to make further concessions to Israel. Unless As-Sadat changes his position, he said, "we will reach no agreement with him."

Damascus, August 5, TASS--Commenting on the Middle Eastern tour of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance the Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH describes his talks in Tel Aviv and Alexandria as a new act in a play, in which As-Sadat appears in the most unattractive role, a new phase in Egypt's concessions." An analysis of the previous Egyptian-Israeli talks clearly shows, the newspaper says, that As-Sadat does not wish to abandon his capitulatory policy and, moreover, is prepared to make new concessions. Such a play was acted more than once by Washington, Israel and Egypt and every time As-Sadat, after theatrical gestures intended for the broad public, resumed talks with Israel under U.S. pressure.

New York, August 5, TASS--Syria has turned down the proposal of Saudi Arabian Prince Fahd for calling an Arab summit meeting in order to resolve differences among the Arab countries over As-Sadat's peace initiative, UPI reports. Prince Fahd made this proposal in Damascus where he arrived after talks in a number of Middle Eastern capitals.

Talks Begin in Israel

LDO61940Y Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 6, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today started talks in Jerusalem with Israeli leaders with the purpose, according to the New York TIMES, to enliven and maintain the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks, which are in a blind alley for several months now. Among the proposals which he can offer to the partners in the separate bargaining, the paper mentions a new meeting by the (?Egyptian and Israeli) foreign (?ministers) [words indistinct] by As-Sadat and Begin to Washington for discussing possible "compromises" with President Carter.

Speaking in Jerusalem, the U.S. secretary of state stressed that Washington viewed the continuation of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations as being extremely important. The Israeli Foreign Minister Sayan spoke in the same vein, making it clear that the conclusion of a separate deal required the help of the United States. Welcoming Vance, he unambiguously hinted that Egypt must pay with new concessions for a separate peace with Israel.

Observers draw attention to the fact that in the face of the Begin government's tough position, Egyptian President as-Sadat is now trying to play on some differences between Israeli politicians of different trends, creating the impression as if far from all within the Israeli's [words indistinct] elite support the prime minister's demonstrative [word indistinct].

One of the objects of such overtures of late is the leader of the Israeli Labour Party Peres, whose views Egyptian propaganda is opposing to those of Begin. Yet, in an article carried in the New York TIMES Peres himself actually reiterates Begin's position and rejects the idea of an independent Palestine state, and excludes any possibility of a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories.

Moscow Sees 'Procrastination'

LD060142Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has begun his new tour of the Middle East. An American newspaper reports that Vance does not have any firm program or a new U.S. plan to liquidate the Middle East crisis. It also appears, from reports from the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that the main objective of the American secretary of state is to achieve the resumption of separate talks between Egypt and Israel.

The French newspaper LE MATIN says that Vance has come to the Middle East emptyhanded. It describes the U.S. secretary of state's visit as a "last chance" mission. What does the French paper mean by that?

To answer this question, one should examine the stance of each party--the United States, Israel and Egypt--toward the separate talks. One should also point out here that there are many similarities in the stances of Washington and Tel Aviv. The reason for this similarity can be attributed to the so-called special relationship that links the two countries, the identical objectives of their policies in the Middle East and many other things. The only difference in their stances is that Israel maintains a flagrantly expansionist policy toward the Arab states, demanding a reconsideration of the 1967 borders and the liquidation of the Palestinians as a people, while America usually keeps silent about such definite conditions. It only nods in consent when Israel presents such demands. Thus, it becomes clear that the differences between the two stances is just a formality.

Tel Aviv and Washington, while betting on separate talks with Cairo, are doing nothing at all to finish them and achieve tangible results. This goes without saying, because procrastination in achieving tangible results, even within the framework of a separate deal, gives Israel the opportunity to work actively to colonize occupied Arab lands and launch piratical attacks on Palestinian refugee camps and the Lebanese national forces.

It is no coincidence that Israel demands new conditions as soon as As-Sadat makes a new concession to which Israel would be forced to agree. This has happened many, many times. It seems that procrastination in the talks is the main objective of Vance's new tour.

Vance's visit will determine the outcome of Egypt's policy. It is no coincidence that Egyptian papers have changed their tune on the eve of Vance's arrival. Only a few days ago they were talking violently and sharply about Israel's stubbornness and intransigence. AL-AHRAM of Cairo says frankly: The U.S. secretary of state's visit will lead to a resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli talks. Thus, it becomes clear that the matter lies in continuing the capitulatory course which benefits all three parties together, namely, the United States, Israel and Egypt.

REPORTAGE ON FATAH DELEGATION'S VISIT TO USSR

Moscow Press Conference

LD041440Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Fatah delegation visiting Moscow held a press conference today. Our correspondent Vadim Volkov is at the microphone:

Fatah, a movement for the liberation of Palestine, is the nucleus of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Yasir 'Arafat was the initiator in its creation. The movement came into being in 1965 through the merger of individual Palestinian groups which were attempting to wage an independent armed struggle against Israel. From its very beginning Fatah was an underground militarized guerrilla [partizanskaya] organization. Thus, after the 1967 Israeli aggression, it proved more prepared than any other organization to undertake guerrilla activities in the occupied territories.

Salah Khalaf, a member of the Fatah leadership, spoke at the press conference. He said: [begin recording, in Arabic fading into Russian translation] During our stay in Moscow we have had very useful and fruitful encounters and talks with the Central Committee of your heroic Communist Party. It should be noted that our opinions on the Near East situation coincide. In spite of the plots being hatched against the Palestinian revolution, we are fully determined to achieve the Palestinians right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state--a right of which imperialism and Zionism are attempting to deprive us.

We are against As-Sadat's foreign policy. The acts of the Egyptian president cannot be considered as anything other than capitulation to Israel. They have harmed the struggle of our people for liberation.

We consider the strengthening of friendly relations with the Soviet Union to be of great importance. We are sincerely grateful to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people for the selfless aid given our people. [end recording]

Delegation Ends Visit

LD042006Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A delegation from the Palestinian organization Fatah was in our country from 26 July to 4 August at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries. During the delegation's talks with the Soviet Committee for Solidarity, there was an exchange of opinion about the contemporary international situation. The two sides spoke in favor of strengthening the solidarity of all anti-imperialist Arab forces and expressed their firm conviction that the steadfastness and confrontation front, in which the Palestine Liberation Organization takes part, is an important means of acting against capitulationist solutions to the Near East crisis.

They stressed the importance of strengthening in every way the Palestine Liberation Organization, the lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine, on an anti-imperialist, democratic basis. The delegation was received by Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation laid a wreath at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The delegation made a trip to Leningrad.

Abu Iyad Interview

LD04222ZY Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] A delegation consisting of members of the Central Committee of the Palestinian organization Fatah visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The members of the delegation included Abu Iyad, Abu Mazin, Abu Sa' id and Abu Salih. The members of the delegation held a press conference on the eve of their departure from Moscow. Comrade Abu Iyad opened the press conference and said: "Please permit me in the name of the members of the Central Committee of Fatah to thank the Soviet Union, its party, people and government, for the assistance they have given to our Arab people, and in particular to our Palestinian people, which we will never be able to forget. Also please allow me to welcome the Soviet newsmen who proved that they were always on the side of the people of Palestine, particularly during the serious stages through which our revolution was passing.

"We can never forget the great role the press of your country is playing in explaining our issue and in giving a true picture of the struggle of our people without imperialist and Zionist distortion."

Comrade Abu Iyad talked about the aims of the delegation's visit to the Soviet Union and said: "I can sum up the visit of our delegation or the aim behind the visit as follows: First, for consultation on the most important issues that concern the Middle East in general, and the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian revolution in particular, and especially in the current circumstances where we can sense the extent of the danger of the Zionist-imperialist-reactionary attack against our revolution and our Arab nation. We have come here as members of the Fatah organization, a well-known influence in the resistance movement. But this does not mean that we speak only in the name of Fatah; for we also speak in the name of the sons who are sincere to the unity of the Palestinian Arab struggle under the leadership of the PLO. Under this banner we have come here.

"Our meetings with our comrades in the Soviet Solidarity Committee were very fruitful. This meeting was followed by a meeting with the Central Committee of your heroic party. We met with prominent officials in the party, including Comrade Ponomarev. Our political viewpoints were in agreement on all points, whether on studying the conditions of the Arab area or a political evaluation of the Arab situation. This agreement, if it pointed out anything, indicates the depth of our friendship and the justice of the goal for which we are fighting."

Comrade Abu Iyad talked about the current situation in the Arab world and said: "As for our position on the Palestinian revolution, whether in the Arab or the Lebanese arenas, we can summarize it as follows: Despite the conspiracies against us, we are capable of repelling every aggression and of safeguarding our revolution and the unity of our people and our adherence to the principles we have declared in our national councils. The most important of these is our Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish their independent state on their soil. We are being denied this right by imperialist and Zionist forces and the ruling forces in Israel.

"Also, we have opposed the policy of As-Sadat and his last visit to Israel, because this visit and As-Sadat's policy in general had been a great setback to our cause. From here we proceed from the point that it is necessary to support the front of Arab steadfastness and confrontation, to safeguard our fraternal and friendly relations with fraternal Syria and to strengthen our relations with all Arab liberation movements. With regard to Lebanon, it is necessary that we stress our friendly relations with the Lebanese patriotic movement and strengthen our relations with all liberation movements in the world. We greatly value our firm and strong relations with the socialist countries, headed by the great Soviet Union.

"We have much to say about the conditions in the area, but this is a brief picture of what we are thinking about. In conclusion, please permit me to thank the Soviet Union, its party, government and people, and express our special greetings to Comrade Brezhnev, the faithful friend of our Arab nation and our Palestinian people."

THREE PLO OFFICIALS REPORTED MURDERED IN PAKISTAN

LD052320Y Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Islamabad, August 5, TASS--Unknown persons attacked the premises of the office of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Pakistan, brutally murdering three officials and a local guard here today.

This represents the fourth assassination this year of representatives of the PLO in foreign countries. In January of this year, in London, Sa'id Hamid, head of the PLO office in Great Britain, was killed by the bullets of assassins. In June the head of the PLO bureau in Kuwait, Ali Yasin, and quite recently in Paris 'Izz ad-Din al-Qalaq, head of the PLO office in France, and his deputy, Hamad Adnan, fell at the hands of terrorists.

FIGHTING. OTHER DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED IN LEBANON

Clashes in Beirut, South

LD042112Y Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 4, TASS--Fierce armed clashes have again shaken the Lebanese capital. All day yesterday till midnight the right-wing Christian formations pounded with gun and mortar shells the positions of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in the Ashrafiyah district. The inter-Arab force were compelled to reply. Fire exchanges involving all kinds of weapons took place in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, at-Tayun and other districts in the eastern part of the capital. Sharpshooters from the conservative detachments were particularly active, firing on passers-by who ventured into the streets and on those who tried to evacuate the wounded. The clash resulted in a greater number of killed and injured, including civilians.

This morning fire exchanges between the inter-Arab peace-keeping units and the military formations of the conservative Lebanese Front resumed, several shells burst also in west Beirut.

The situation in south Lebanon remains complex. Attempts by the central government to extend its authority to south Lebanese areas, come up against the refusal of the right-wing Christian forces to admit regular army units to the area. An advanced detachment of Lebanese troops were stopped in Kawkaba [figure indistinct] kilometers from its destination, and is being regularly fired upon by the conservatives. The right-wing forces enjoy Israel's support. Israeli aircraft yesterday made a savage bombing raid on a Palestine refugee camp fifteen kilometers from the town of Saida. Meanwhile Tel Aviv continues military preparations along the border with Lebanon. According to eyewitness report, Israeli soldiers are putting up strong fortifications in the Bint Jubayl area.

Local observers see direct links between these actions by the Israeli military and statements by Hadad, the commander of the so-called south Lebanese defence army, who, speaking on Israeli radio, announced that the Lebanese Army will not be admitted to the areas controlled by the conservatives, adding that if need be, Israel, which he described as his "main ally," will be called to the rescue.

Damascus, August 4, TASS--The armed provocations by the right-wing forces in Lebanon are part of an imperialist-Zionist conspiracy against the entire Arab nation, writes the Syrian paper AL-BATH.

Every time the legitimate Lebanese authorities take a fresh step towards normalizing the situation in the country, the conservative parties' subversive forces seek to escalate tension provoking new bloody clashes. Having placed themselves outside the law, reactionary Lebanese quarters are staking mainly on Israel threatening the unity and independence of Lebanon, the paper points out.

Beirut Port Blockaded

LD051550Y Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 5, TASS--The over one-month-old blockade of Beirut's sea port by the armed groups of conservative forces threatens to seriously undermine Lebanese economy.

According to newspaper AL-WATAN, the port now contains piled up goods whose value amounts to about 700-800 million Lebanese pounds, let alone the hundreds of thousands of tons of wheat. Experts are of the view that if the port is not opened in the near future, this might signify an economic catastrophe for the country.

Beirut Remains Tense

LD061758Y Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Vetrov reports: The situation in the Lebanese capital remained tense for the past day. Fierce clashes between armed units of the conservative forces and units of inter-Arab forces took place in many districts in the eastern part of Beirut, particularly in Furn ash-Shubbak, Sinn al-Fil, 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Ash-Shiyah and Al-Ashrafiyah. Both sides used guns, rocket launchers and mortars. The streets in these districts are deserted, people have to hide in cellars, several buildings were destroyed by shelling. There are killed and wounded.

Seeking to intensify tension in the capital, to involve the national patriotic forces of Lebanon in clashes, the right-wing Christian units extend the zone of provocative shelling. Just before midnight, they opened fire on the western part of the town and continued it for several hours.

The situation remains unstable in the south of the country. Contradictory reports are coming from the area. Official spokesman of the United Nations Peace-Keeping Force said that with participation of representatives of the United Nations an agreement was reached under which an advance detachment of the Lebanese Army consisting of a reinforced battalion will be enabled on Monday to start moving toward its destination, the Tibnin village.

But there are no confirmations of this report by other sources. Israeli radio reported that the right-wing Christian militia declares categorically against further advance of the Lebanese unit now holding the populated locality Kawkaba.

Israeli Radio added that the command of armed units of the right-wing forces demanded that the Lebanese battalion be recalled from Kawkaba and returned to the north of the country.

Despite the recalcitrant stand of the conservative forces, the central Lebanese authorities do not intend to give up the idea of foregoing their sovereignty in the south of the country. The newspaper AS-SAFIR writes that a new contingent of the Lebanese Army is now readied to be sent shortly to the south. After that the total number of officers and men of the Lebanese Army in the south will reach about 1,500 people.

The stand of the right-wing leaders who are co-operating with Israel and hindering the normalization of the situation in the south of the country are arousing sharp criticism on the part of many Lebanese political figures. In particular the leader of the Sunni community, Shaykh H. Khalid and the former Prime Minister S. as-Salam who met the Prime Minister S. al-Hus, yesterday have criticized their treacherous activity. They have demanded that all those taking part in the plot against their country should be put up for trial as traitors.

SAUDI-PRC ALLIANCE SEEKS DESTRUCTION OF PDRY

LD022015Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 2 Aug 78 LD

[Text] AFP reports from Peking that China has begun to flirt with Saudi Arabia. Peking's PEOPLE'S DAILY published an article on Saudi foreign policy, with which it indicates satisfaction. Western diplomats in Peking believe, AFP reports, that recent developments imply the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Saudi Arabia.

What is the reason for Saudi shaykhs' affection for Peking? It seems that the main reason for this admiration is that they pursue an openly proimperialist reactionary policy. It must be mentioned that the letter of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party and the Albanian Council of Ministers to the Chinese leaders said that Peking connived with U.S. imperialism, world capitalism and reaction and abandoned the provision of aid and support to revolutionary and liberation forces in the world.

From this angle of China's Middle East policy, we should look at China's flirtation with Saudi Arabia while recalling that they both work together occasionally against the Arab forces of national liberation. As we have seen recently in the southern Arab Peninsula, Peking and Riyadh did all they could to support the plot of Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, which was against the people, in order to make the PDRY abandon the path of progressive development. As is known, Saudi Arabia and China support the agent regime of Sultan Qabus in his attempts to destroy the struggle of the Dhofar revolutionaries. In the light of this Peking-Riyadh rapprochement the Arab national liberation movement is threatened.

CYPRUS AKEL OFFICIAL CASTIGATES NATO 'PLAN' FOR ISLAND

LDO41745Y Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, August 4, TASS--The United States, NATO and other reactionary forces, which have not given up the idea of liquidating Cyprus as an independent state, are constantly hatching plots against the Cprus people. Such actions vis-a-vis the sovereign state pursue one goal--to impose on the Cypriots such a solution of the Cyprus settlement that would turn the island into a NATO nuclear missile base. This was declared here by Andreas Phantis, deputy secretary general of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL). Despite the intrigues of imperialism, he pointed out, the Cyprus people are fully determined to continue the struggle to achieve a peaceful and just settlement of the Cyprus problem.

LIFTING ARMS EMBARGO STRENGTHENS NATO'S SOUTHERN FLANK

LDO41836Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1434 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 4 August--TASS observer Sergey Stoklitskiy writes: The U.S. House of Representatives has voted to repeal the embargo on U.S. arms to Turkey. Insisting on the earliest possible repeal of this embargo, official Washington, as observers stress, has in mind not only the provision of direct "military aid" to Turkey, which is regarded in the Pentagon as one of the "cornerstones" of NATO's southern flank, but also calculates that this measure will permit resumption of the activity of U.S. military bases located on Turkish territory and closed on instructions from the Turkish authorities 3 years ago.

The decision to resume supplies of arms to Turkey has been taken in Washington at a time when the political situation in the Mediterranean remains complicated. On the one hand, it is no secret that a number of acute problems, including the Near East and Cyprus, have not been settled in this region. On the other hand, there are factors showing the wish of the peoples and states in this region to strengthen detente and neighborly relations between states.

Sober-minded politicians and public opinion in Mediterranean countries support the earliest possible settlement of outstanding problems, the strengthening of neighborliness and cooperation between states. But this line obviously does not appeal to the enemies of detente, who are trying, as they say, to fan the flames of conflicts and who regard the lessening of tension in the region as escalation.

Commenting on the results of the voting in the House of Representatives, the U.S. press, inspired by the Pentagon, pharisaically declares that the United States is only concerned with the national interests of Turkey in resuming arms to this country, as they put it. But in actual fact--and this is directly pointed out by the Turkish newspaper HURRIYET, for example--the United States has lifted the embargo so as to force Turkey "to fulfill its NATO obligations", "to resume the activities of military bases in the country"--bases, which, as HURRIYET notes, "serve U.S. interests."

The American news agency AP provided information the other day about the nature of these "interests", if you'll pardon the expression. It reports that the bases in Turkey were used by the United States for radio electronic surveillance of neighboring countries and collection of intelligence information.

There is a similar REUTER report from NATO headquarters in Brussels, which directly states that the lifting of the U.S. embargo on arms supplies to Turkey is regarded by NATO strategists as a step designed "to strengthen NATO's southern flank". In other words, these are new attempts by the Pentagon and NATO to destabilize the situation in the Mediterranean area.

Status of U.S. Bases in Turkey

LDC51740Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Anonymous commentary: "The Lifting of the Embargo--An Evaluation of America's Decision"]

[Excerpts] Following the repeal of the embargo on the delivery of U.S. arms to Turkey by the United States, AP has disseminated a document on the military aspects on American-Turkish relations. The American military bases on Turkish territory constitute the subject matter of the document. As is well known, the majority of the U.S. military bases in Turkey were closed down by the Turkish authorities three years ago. The embargo placed by the U.S. Congress on arms sales to Turkey had been the cause of this move. These bases are now being reopened.

The words of lifetime Senator Haydar Tunckanat that foreign bases on Turkish territory are detrimental to national security, and that they trample Turkey's sovereignty underfoot and cast a shadow on Turkey's independence, have once again become the topic of the day. There is no need to prove the truth of these statements by one so well informed on this issue. The so-called defenders of Turkey, who wear U.S. military uniforms and have taken 35 million square meters of land from Turkish peasants, have not established their military bases on these lands to defend Turkey as claimed by their propaganda. Their aim is quite different. Not even official American military spokesmen hide the aims of these bases. According to AP, high-ranking officials of the Pentagon recently testified to Congress that the closure of these bases have, as experience has shown, caused serious losses. One may well ask: Whose losses and why? Naturally, the losses were not Turkey's. As pointed out by AP, U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown told Congress: The closure of these surveillance bases resulted in the loss of intelligence that cannot be compensated from other sources. AP states that this intelligence is extensive, important, and sometimes even unique. According to other U.S. sources, what is at stake is the radar surveillance of the territory of the countries with common borders with Turkey.

All this, as pointed out by Senator Tunckanat, do in fact harm Turkey's national security, trample the sovereignty of the Turkish people and cast a shadow on Turkey's independence. The existence of these bases has repeatedly aroused suspicions among Turkey's peace-loving neighbors; it has also considerably undermined Turkey's influence in the world arena and the prestige of the Turkish nation, which wants to live in friendship and peace with the peoples not only in the region but in all the world. Broad circles in Turkey have repeatedly and decisively demanded the clearing of Turkish territory of centers of foreign aggression. You will no doubt remember that these demands were voiced during the days of the "no to NATO" campaign conducted in crowded meetings in Ankara and Istanbul and in all parts of Turkey during the latter part of January this year. These demands have lost nothing of their importance now that the American bases are being reopened in Turkey. As pointed out by many Turkish papers, these bases suit the interests of American imperialism alone because of the Turkish people are being threatened by none of their peace-loving neighbors, including the socialist--and the Soviet Union is one of these--and Arab countries. As for the Soviet Union, our country is truly proving its dedication to peace in its relations with Turkey and its desire for cooperation with Turkey in the political, cultural, and other areas. In speaking of the lifting of the embargo on American arms deliveries to Turkey, many Ankara and Istanbul papers have stated that this decision is dependent on certain conditions advanced by America to Turkey. The reactivation of the Pentagon bases in Turkey after a lengthy interruption is one of these conditions.

S. AFRICA CARRIES OUT 'PURSUIT OPERATION' INTO ANGOLA

LDO42228Y Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Paris, August 4, TASS--The Pretoria racist regime has staged a new armed provocation against the People's Republic of Angola. Army units of South Africa, which illegally occupies Namibia, violated the state frontier of the PRA and thrust into Angolan territory. According to a FRANCE PRESSE report from Windhoek, the South African occupation command stated in Namibia that it is carrying out a pursuit operation against the SWAPO guerrillas.

SOUTH AFRICAN AUTHORITIES BAN YOUTH PAPER

LDO51100Y Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, August 5, TASS--Reprisals against bodies of the mass media that criticize the apartheid regime continue in the Republic of South Africa. The authorities banned the youth newspaper NOOKS that appears in Pietermaritzburg, Natal Province for the reason that in one of its latest issues the newspaper published a photograph of an anti-racist demonstration.

TASS NOTES SWAPO STATEMENT ON 'FARCICAL' ELECTIONS

LDO41728Y Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, August 4, TASS--The subversive acts, to which the South African occupationists are resorting lately, have the purpose of preventing Namibia from acquiring complete independence, it is pointed out in the statement of the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), published here.

Continuing the policy of bloody repressions, the authorities of the Republic of South Africa, the document notes, are endeavouring to deal the main blow at SWAPO's leading nucleus. F. Naholo, D.F. Kambangula were put behind bars recently along with many hundreds of the organisation's activists. The two took part in the work of the recent session of the United Nations General Assembly, whose decisions on Namibia infuriated the racials.

At the same time, the statement says, the unlawful South African administration in Namibia is using the army and the police to carry out a hasty forcible registration of voters in preparation for the farcical free elections, which are intended to establish a puppet regime in the country before the year is up. Responsibility for such unlawful actions rests with the occupationists and the Western imperialist circles backing them.

In these conditions SWAPO expresses its firm resolution to continue striving for Namibia's freedom and independence by all available means, including intensification of armed struggle.

PRAVDA: ANGOLA SEEKS NORMALIZATION OF ZAIRE TIES

LDO71011Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Volkov dispatch: For the Normalization of Relations]

[Text] Luanda, 3 August--The visit to the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] by a Zaire Government delegation, during which questions of normalizing Angolan-Zairian relations were discussed, has ended.

Speaking at a seminar of provincial commissioners, PRA Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento said that during the talks Angola had raised the question of the necessity of putting an end to Zaire's support of the UNITA, FNLA and FLEC splittist gangs. The Angolan side also demanded that Zaire respect the PRA's territorial inviolability.

Lopo do Nascimento noted that the Angolan Government resolutely opposes the creation of foreign military bases on the territory of African states.

ANGOLA'S NETO CALLS FOR NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

LD071036Y Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[text] Luanda, August 7, TASS--President Agostinho Neto of the People's Republic of Angola called upon the working people of Moxico Province for active participation in the process of national reconstruction. Addressing representatives in the course of his working tour of the province, he noted the great role of youth in the implementation of the program of the MPLA-Workers' Party, which proclaimed a line of socialist construction. The young people of Angola are our future, said Agostinho Neto. They are to carry on the cause of their fathers, who won freedom and independence for the homeland.

We, the president noted, are engaged in peaceful labour and do not want war. But if hostile forces impose a war on us, the armed forces and the whole Angolan people will rise in the defence of the revolutionary gains.

MENGISTU REVIEWS ETHIOPIA'S PROGRESS SINCE REVOLUTION

LD061936Y Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, August 6, TASS--Despite the machinations of internal and external reaction aimed at splitting Ethiopia and undermining the national-democratic revolution, the broad popular masses of Ethiopia defended their gains with honour, upheld the country's (?sovereignty) and territorial integrity, stated the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam, speaking in the Ethiopian capital. The progress achieved in the years of the revolution, he stressed, in carrying out radical social-economic transformations, as well as the increased level of political consciousness and organisation of the people, serve as a reliable guarantee of the Ethiopian people's further victories on the road of building a socialist society.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO LIBERIA'S TOLBERT

LD041856Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Comrade Brezhnev has sent to a telegram to William Tolbert, president of the Republic of Liberia, in which he conveyed to the government and to the Liberian people congratulations on the national festival of the Republic of Liberia, their independence day, and expressed confidence that the friendly relations which have been established between the USSR and Liberia will continue to develop to the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interest of peace and international security.

In a telegram of reply, the president of the Republic of Liberia expressed his sincere gratitude and thankfulness for the greetings and good wishes and conveyed, on behalf of the government and people of Liberia, and also on his own behalf, best wishes for peace and prosperity to the hard-working and progressive people of the USSR.

AFGHANISTAN'S TARAKI DISCUSSES LAND REFORM

LDO41542Y Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Karachi, August 4, TASS--Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, stressed in an interview to a correspondent of the Pakistani weekly KEHKASHAN that the main goal of the revolutionary government was to carry out a broad land reform, which is to transform the national economy radically. The question is now being studied concerning the best way to follow: to distribute the land among farmers or to set up a network of cooperative husbandries, N.M. Taraki said.

Speaking of the attitude of the neighbouring states to the April revolution, N.M. Taraki expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union, which is rendering the republic material and moral support.

TARAKI ADDRESSES TEACHERS OF KABUL INSTITUTE

LDO51500Y Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 5, TASS--Before the April revolution, higher education in Afghanistan was the privilege of representatives of the exploiter classes. Our task is to provide a new revolutionary foundation for education, to make it accessible to broad masses of the public, says General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki, speaking in the palace of the nation before the teaching staff of the Kabul Pedagogical Institute.

The prime minister said that the overthrown exploiter classes backed by world imperialism and internal reaction harbour plans against the People's Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, come out against all reforms aimed at improving the living standards of the working people. The task of teachers, therefore, is to bring up the young generation in the revolutionary spirit, to teach them to be intolerant to the enemies of the Afghan people.

The liquidation of the vestiges of feudalism and the construction of new society in Afghanistan are inseparable from the implementation of vital reforms in the sphere of education and culture, he said. Therefore the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan pays great attention to the development of all national cultures and languages. The April revolution enables all peoples living in Afghanistan to issue newspapers in their native languages and to ensure that their children can study in schools in native languages.

In conclusion Nur Mohammad Taraki expressed the confidence that teachers will make a due contribution to the consolidation of the new system and to the education of the young federation of the republic.

TASS REPORTS ON INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY SEMINAR

LDO61816Y Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, 6 August, TASS--A two day seminar "The Foreign Policy of India in the Modern World" has opened in the Indian capital. The seminar which is held on the initiative of the group "Parliamentarians for Peace" and the all-India organization of peace and solidarity is attended by prominent statesmen and political leaders, leaders of the Communist Party, Janata Party and other major political parties and organizations, representatives of the Indian public.

The process of detente has been threatened over the recent months, India's Minister for External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee said at the seminar's opening. The world is on the threshold of another round of the arms race, or production of the new dangerous type of mass destruction weapons. The South African racists continue pursuing the policy of apartheid, of brutal flouting of the fundamental democratic rights and freedoms in Africa. One of the main tasks of India in these conditions is strengthening of the non-aligned movement, improvement of relations with all peaceful countries.

Non-alignment is the cornerstone of India's foreign policy, said member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India H.K. Vyas. But non-alignment does not mean passive neutrality. It means active struggle against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and racism. We declare for putting an end to interference of Western powers in the affairs of African countries, in support of the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe and Namibian peoples, for liquidation of the base at Diego Garcia Island and other U.S. military bases in the Indian Ocean. It should always be remembered that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are the most loyal friends of developing states, H.K. Vyas said in conclusion.

INDIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER REVIEWS BELGRADE MEETING

LD041820Y Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 4, TASS--The declaration adopted by the participants of the Belgrade conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned states reflects vividly the substantial identity of goals pursued by the nonalignment movement, it was stated by Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the foreign minister of India, who delivered a report to the Indian Parliament on the results of the Belgrade conference.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee stressed that the Belgrade conference serves well the goals for which it was convened. The nonalignment movement has contributed to the cause of strengthening peace and stability throughout the world. The foreign minister noted that despite the difference of their socio-political systems, ideals and cultural traditions, the participants of the nonalignment movement were able to draw up a final document which indicated the principal common goals confronting the non-alignment movement.

PAKISTANI PUBLIC DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL FROM CENTO

LD041522Y Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Karachi, August 4 TASS--Calls are increasingly more often made in Pakistan for a pullout from the CENTO military bloc. Prominent political figures, leaders of trade union and student organizations and the public of Pakistan demand that the country sever its relations with the military grouping, which stands in the way of detente in that part of the world.

Following the recent statement by head of the military administration General Ziaul Haq to the effect that Pakistan's further stay in CENTO may be revised in the light of national interests, leader of the National Freedom Front Party Meirary Mohammed Khan demanded a pull-out from the military grouping. He stressed that this question must be resolved at the earliest date. In its international relations Pakistan must adhere to the positive principles of peaceful co-existence and development of friendly relations with the neighbour states and all the countries of the world.

This military alliance acting under the aegis of the United States is criticized also in the Pakistani press. The influential DAWN newspaper notes that for a strengthening of the country's prestige in the international arena, it is necessary to pull out from CENTO and follow the non-alignment policy.

MOSCOW: CHINESE PILOTS FLY CAMBODIAN AIRCRAFT

OW050406Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Kampuchean airplanes engaged in air battles against Vietnam are flown by Chinese pilots. This was reported by a Kampuchean prisoner of war over a Hanoi radio station. Peking is now busily training Kampuchean flying personnel so they can replace the Chinese pilots. In addition, China is also training tank and artillery personnel for Kampuchea. The prisoner confirmed that various types of weapons and war supplies provided by China are being delivered to Kampuchea continuously.

Vietnam has time and again suggested to Kampuchea that they settle their border dispute through negotiations, but the Phnom Penh authorities, instigated by Peking, have rejected these suggestions.

VIETNAM FOREIGN MINISTRY REFUTES CAMBODIAN CLAIMS

LD052106Y Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 5, TASS--According to VIETNAM INFORMATION AGENCY, VIA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam has refuted as false the allegation of Ieng Sary, Kampuchea's deputy prime minister, made in an interview to French newspaper LE MONDE to the effect that Kampuchea had "captured a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam who directed the military operations in Kampuchea's territory", as well as "our alternate members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam."

VIETNAM CRITICIZES PRC'S CLOSING OF BORDER

LD051848Y Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

["Provocations Continue"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, August 5, TASS--According to VIETNAM INFORMATION AGENCY, a complex situation still prevails at the check point on the Vietnamese-Chinese border in the Province of Kao-lan. As was previously reported, as a result of the treacherous posture assumed by the authorities of the People's Republic of China, part of the people of Chinese origin living in Vietnam, misled by Peking's propaganda, abandoned their homes and work to go to China. Thousands of people crowded at Vietnam-China border after the Chinese side had, unilaterally and without any warning, closed the border.

Over 800 Vietnamese of Chinese origin who now stay at the check point waiting for Chinese visas, are suffering from diseases dozens of them being in a serious condition. The medical personnel of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is giving them required assistance. Many persons of Chinese origin expressed a desire to return to their homes. Their request has been granted. The VIA reports that the Chinese side undertakes attempts to organize new provocations.

TASS REPORTS PRC DELEGATION'S ARRIVAL IN VIETNAM

LD062000Y Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 6, TASS--A Chinese Government delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Minister of the PRC Chung Hsi-tung, arrived here to discuss questions involving ethnic Chinese residing in the SRV. The talks, according to an earlier agreement, will start on August 8, reports the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL RECALLED FROM PRC

LD052103Y Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 5, TASS--On instructions from Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Yosuke Nakae, head of the Asian Department of the ministry, who took part in the working-level negotiations to conclude a Japanese-Chinese peace and friendship treaty, has been recalled from Peking. Japanese press points out that the main reason for his being recalled to Tokyo is the differences in the positions of the two sides which have actually led the negotiations into a blind alley.

In trying to draw Japan into the orbit of its anti-Soviet strategy, Peking adopted a rigid stand at the negotiations. It demanded that Tokyo should unconditionally accept the Chinese conditions, namely inclusion in the text of the treaty of the so-called provision on "the joint struggle against hegemony", which has a clear anti-Soviet thrust.

Japanese representatives repeatedly stated that Japan strove to maintain friendly relations with all countries. For this purpose, the Japanese side proposed for inclusion in the draft treaty an article stating that the treaty between Japan and China is not directed against any other countries. Japan's proposal, however, was rejected by Peking.

According to JIJI TSUSHIN news agency, during the 11 meetings in Peking "the two sides were unable to iron out the existing differences and failed to arrive at concrete results". Newspaper MAINICHI SHIMBUN writes today that in the opinion of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Peking negotiations at the working level, although, formally, they had not been interrupted and are continuing, are already unable to bring about a mutually acceptable solution.

ANDROPOV ARRIVES IN PETROZAVODSK TO PRESENT AWARD

LD041838Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, arrived in Petrozavodsk today. He will take part in the celebrations devoted to presenting the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Petrozavodsk. In the Karelian Obkom, Comrade Andropov had a meeting with the party Aktiv. There was an exchange of opinions on questions related to the further development of the autonomous republic's economy, the successful implementation of the 10th 5-Year Plan and tasks arising out of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum. Comrade Andropov visited the Onega tractor works and acquainted himself with the Kizhu museum and historic area.

Andropov Speech at Award Ceremony

LD05157Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 5 Aug--"In the successes of the working people of Soviet Karelia, as of the other peoples of our motherland, we can rightfully see today the glowing embodiment of the Leninist idea of the indispensable achievement of the real equality of peoples as a necessary condition for insuring and strengthening their internationalist fraternal unity," noted Yuriy Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Security, in a speech at the solemn session in Petrozavodsk. Today he presented Petrozavodsk, capital of the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Republic, with the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. The award was given as a result of the great successes achieved by the working people in economic and cultural construction and for services in the revolutionary movement, in the Great Patriotic War and in connection with the 200th anniversary of the town's foundation.

"The CPSU" Yuriy Andropov said, "is consistently pursuing in life the principles of internationalism of relations between nationalities and is strengthening the friendship of peoples as one of the most important gains of socialism. The unrelenting struggle against all manifestations and remnants of nationalism and chauvinism, against tendencies toward national narrowmindedness and exclusiveness, toward idealization of the past and covering up of social contradictions in the history of peoples, and against the customs and mores which stand in the way of communist construction--such is the steadfast principle of the party's nationalities policy."

Turning to international problems, Yuriy Andropov noted that so far the seventies--especially the first half--have been characterized by major changes in world affairs and the growth of positive processes that have been called international detente. The consolidation of detente and the insuring of the security of peoples and of a solid peace are the aims of the agreements and principles embodied in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, signed at the highest level 3 years ago.

"It would seem that the road ahead is clear," Yuriy Andropov continued. "It is the road of a patient, constructive settlement of conflicts and divergencies; of new steps toward containment of the arms race; of the expansion and intensification of relations between countries with differing social systems, between all states. The task that history has placed before mankind is to make detente irreversible. This was expressed with the utmost clarity and consistency by Leonid Brezhnev, the leader of our party and a loyal Leninist. And the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community have firmly taken the solution of this task in hand."

"The advantages of international detente for the peoples of all countries have been and remain evident. More than that: Even among the West's conservative politicians there has been understanding of the fact that there is not and cannot be any sensible alternative to detente," said the speaker. "Despite this, one has recently felt an increasingly visible departure in Washington's policy from politically realistic stands, an emphasis on the U.S.' special role in giving lessons to all, a turn toward actions that are unfriendly to the Soviet Union, and even attempts to exert pressure on us."

"The entire history of international relations since the victory of Great October has proven the complete groundlessness of such attempts, which are all the more devoid of prospects today, when our strength has grown immeasurably; when the fraternal socialist countries are building a new life together with the Soviet Union; when the scope of anti-imperialist struggle in Asia, Africa and Latin America is growing; when the forces of the champions of democracy and social progress in the capitalist countries are expanding."

"There is no denying that nowadays it is not so easy to loudly denounce the policy of detente and call for a return to the positions of the cold war. The adversaries of detente have to be crafty, resort to hypocrisy, mislead public opinion. This is precisely the purpose served by the myth about a 'Soviet menace' that has been picked up again, and by other persistent propaganda campaigns."

"All this could not but affect the state of Soviet-American relations, could not but lead to relapses of international tensions. And this is inseparably connected with the arms race that is being imposed by imperialism; with the strengthening of imperialist interference in the destinies of peoples; with the persistent attempts to play the 'Chinese card' against the Soviet Union."

"Peking now declares for consolidation of NATO, seeks to push Japan to anti-Soviet positions, encourages the Washington hawks. The treacherous stab in the back of Socialist Vietnam is a disgraceful but quite logical manifestation of the hegemonistic, extremely cynical policy of the Chinese leaders, who are not averse to backing the most reactionary forces such as the Pinochet regime. It is only the short-sighted people who can expect that the sphere of 'common interests' of the United States and China can be developed on such a basis," Yuriy Andropov said. He pointed out that the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government watch closely the development of the situation and the maneuvers of the enemies of detente."

"Just as always we take a stand at the international arena shoulder-to-shoulder with countries of the socialist community. Leonid Brezhnev's recent meeting in the Crimea with the leaders of the fraternal socialist parties show again that we have common goals, a concerted strategy, worked out jointly, and that we realistically assess the situation in the world in all its complexities, with all its pluses and minuses," Yuriy Andropov said."

Andropov Arrives in Leningrad

LD052205Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov laid flowers at Petrozavodsk at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Flowers were also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the (Kuvshohiny) center monument.

Comrade Andropov attended a festive concert in honor of the presentation to the city of the Order of Labor Red Banner. Later today, Comrade Andropov left Petrozavodsk.

On the same day, Comrade Y. Andropov arrived in Leningrad. He was met at the airport by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskaya Obkom, and members of the Bureau of the Leningradskaya Obkom.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov spoke at Smolnyy with members of the obkom Bureau. He expressed interest in the progress toward implementing the integrated plan for economic and social development in Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast during the 10th 5-Year Plan. Stressed was the importance of further strengthening organizational and political work toward fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum, as well as Comrade Brezhnev's directives and recommendations, through the Leningraders' achievements, who are striving to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

Comrade Andropov looked over the new residential construction and the working people's recreation areas on the outskirts. He laid flowers at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad at Victory Square.

BOURGEOIS NATIONALISM IN SOCIETY MUST BE COUNTERED

LDO41157Y Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 28 Jul 78 pp 2-3 LD

[Article by Prof G. Zimanas, doctor of philosophical sciences: "The Socialist Way of Life as the Embodiment of Soviet People's Internationalism, Patriotism, and Pannational Pride"]

[Text] The Soviet way of life, of which the new USSR Constitution is the best reflection, is embodied in all aspects and fields of the vital activity of socialist society in our country.

Socialism has radically changed the mutual relations between our country's numerous nations and nationalities. These mutual relations have become not only equal but friendly. For the first time in history the Soviet peoples' fraternity has become a powerful force for the development of all social life. All the country's nations have developed. Their economies and cultures have taken great strides forward, and the peoples' material and cultural living standards have equalized.

The nation itself was the primary basis for these transformations. The determining characteristics of a nation--ITS SOCIOECONOMIC COMMONALITY--now rests on a new foundation: the socialist system free of exploitation and social antagonism, a system which gives rise to fraternal relations among the peoples.

Internationalism and Soviet patriotism and pannational pride, which are inseparably linked with internationalism, are becoming one of the most important features of the Soviet socialist way of life. The victory of internationalist ideology and the assertion of internationalist policy create the ideological, political, and economic basis for a more rapid and intensive process of the internationalization of social life in socialist society.

A way of life is always closely linked with the SPIRITUAL LIFE of society in the sense that the way of life promotes the molding of certain features in a person's world outlook while, on the other hand, the world outlook helps to mold people's lives.

The most important structural element in a nation's social awareness, as in social awareness is general, is class IDEOLOGY, which is private ownership ideology for a capitalist nation and Marxism-Leninism for a socialist nation. An ideology always has a class nature. There is no such thing as national Marxism-Leninism, nor could there be; it is a class teaching.

But an ideology never manifests itself in isolation. At all times and in all circumstances it manifests itself in interaction with PSYCHOLOGY, which also constitutes an important element in a nation's social awareness. Whereas an ideology always has to have a class nature, psychology also has national characteristics.

Of course, any nation's psychology is always primarily panhuman. Moreover these panhuman features play the predominant role--there are always more of them than there are national features--but nevertheless psychology has national nuances.

In conjunction, ideology and psychology determine people's NATIONAL SELF-AWARENESS. For a nation as a whole, national self-awareness consists of the self-determination of the national collective, whereas for the individual it consists of recognizing that he belongs to a given national collective.

For a person belonging to a single national collective the question of which nation he belongs to does not arise--it goes without saying. But matters are considerably more complex when the question is applied to a person whose parents belong to different national collectives and who knows both languages and loves both cultures and also when it is applied to a person whose parents belong to one national collective but is raised in a different one, has become accustomed to another culture and come to love it, and considers this culture his own. Here the question of national self-awareness becomes a problem which the given individual can only resolve himself.

A nation's self-awareness is also manifested in its attitude toward NATIONAL VALUES--the people's past, its great traditions, its outstanding sons, and its language, which is always a people's favorite creation.

All the structural elements of a nation's social awareness which determine a person's behavior in relation to other nations and the members of his own nation are manifested in the socialist way of life.

Marxism-Leninism is becoming the dominant ideology. Its most important principle is proletarian internationalism, which urges EQUALITY and fraternity among the working people of all nations and UNIFICATION for the sake of the victory of communism. It urges the HARMONIOUS BLENDING OF THE INTERESTS of all nations with the common interests of the entire communist movement and the entire proletariat and demands a STRUGGLE against splitters of the international unity of revolutionaries.

At the same time internationalism also means INTERNATIONALIST MORALITY. The ideology of proletarian internationalism is implemented in an INTERNATIONALIST POLICY.

Feelings of SOVIET PATRIOTISM, which are inseparably linked with internationalism, are playing an ever increasing role in the socialist way of life.

The norms of socialist society's way of life are also shaped under the influence of a new feeling which has emerged under the influence of socialism--the SENSE OF PANNATIONAL PRIDE. This is a continuation of the strong natural feelings of national pride in your people's glorious deeds. At the same time it is not simply a continuation of national pride, but it is a feeling which acquires a qualitatively new content. It applies not only to your own nation's deeds but also to the achievements of other socialist nations.

Soviet people take pride not only in what their own kin [soplemenniki] have achieved but also in what Soviet people of other nationalities have achieved. Soviet people of all nationalities are proud of the deeds of our glorious cosmonauts, the heroes of the Baykal-Amur railroad, and leading production workers of all nationalities. Pan-Soviet pride does not dim national pride in the deeds of your own kin but is not satisfied by this alone.

A great role in strengthening the peoples' friendship is played by national dignity, which V.I. Lenin discussed (Complete Collected Works Vol 26 p 108) and is now enacted in the USSR Constitution.

Under the conditions of socialism all the peoples gain a more profound and correct understanding of their real values. Moreover, they also gain a deeper understanding of the fraternal peoples' values. The languages of all nations are developing rapidly. Not only does the Russian language not oppress them, but familiarity with the Russian language enriches all the other languages of the socialist nations. The unified internationalist awareness of the Soviet people is growing and strengthening as a result of internationalization.

All these phenomena characterize the Soviet way of life, distinguish it from the capitalist way of life, and express the thoughts and feelings of people free of capitalist exploitation and alienation.

But it is impossible not to see also that antisocialist phenomena still occur in the socialist way of life. They are manifested in various areas of life--labor, everyday life, leisure, and also, of course, inter-nation [mezhnatsionalnyy] relations.

It can perhaps be said that antisocialist phenomena in the Soviet way of life are particularly dangerous since they are directly linked with attempts by imperialists and their imitators--bourgeois nationalists-- to set socialist nations against each other on national grounds. Such intrigues may be camouflaged behind a mask of "patriotism" or "the defense of national interests." They can also play on healthy patriotic sentiments. This is why so much importance attaches to constant, thoughtful and persistent struggle against them and to the education of working people in the spirit of brotherhood, friendship among the peoples, and proletarian internationalism.

The working people's legitimate love for their native language, culture, and homeland does not rank among antisocialist phenomena, of course. These are natural feelings, and nobody could consider them hostile or intends to do so.

But as we have already said, distrust of all representatives of other nations, a reluctance to acknowledge equal rights for them in social life, and underestimation of the friendship, alliance, and relations of aid and mutual aid between socialist nations can also exist alongside healthy national feelings, using them as a cover.

In people's consciousness and conduct there can also be manifestations of parochialism, counterposition of local interests to common interests, disregard of other peoples' national dignity, and an exaggerated interpretation of your own national dignity verging on conceit.

A narrow view of the inter-nation language must also be ranked among antisocialist phenomena. Without a language of inter-nation communication, communication between nations is impossible.

Unwillingness to study the language of communication essentially signifies unwillingness to communicate with fraternal peoples, share experience with them, or cooperate.

Moreover, a language of inter-nation communication--which the Russian language has historically been in our country--promotes the enrichment of the languages of all nations, as reality testifies very convincingly. Recognition of the inter-nation language in no way signifies a neglectful attitude toward the languages of other peoples. It is perfectly clear that in a multinational country like ours there is an essential need for a language of inter-nation communication. The masses of all the republics enthusiastically study the Russian language, which opens up a broad path for all peoples toward the heights of Russian and world culture. Here nobody forces anybody to study the Russian language. It is a vital necessity for everybody.

Lenin once said: "To Advocate a STATE language is disgraceful. That would be police-state bureaucracy [politseyshchina]. But there is not a hint of police-state bureaucracy in PROPAGATING the Russian language among the small nations. Surely you can see the difference between a police night-stick and teaching a free man? It is striking!" (Complete Collected Works Vol 48 p 302).

Our party adheres firmly to the principles formulated by V.I. Lenin. And, of course, it is the duty of every Marxist-Leninist to propagate the Russian language and urge its study without, of course, ignoring the native languages of the other peoples of the USSR.

A desire to orient yourself toward [sbivatsya na] one language--no matter what the thoughts of those doing this--always smacks of nationalism. Internationalism requires the study of the inter-nation language of communication and respect for the languages of all nations.

I once heard of the following incident: Guests from a certain union republic went to another republic for a scientific symposium. The entire symposium was conducted in the hosts language. When it came to the guests' turn to speak, one of them spoke in his native language.

"Sorry," the hosts apologized, "we did not understand a word."

"You evidently understood as much as we did when you were speaking in your own language," came the reply.

It must be firmly remembered that conflicts over language are always secondary. They reflect not real linguistic interests but many other interests for which the dispute over language questions is only a cover. Friendly people always find an answer that suits all sides. Anybody who does not want to seek a correct solution acceptable to all exposes himself as a person who does not value friendship among the peoples and does not display the requisite desire to strengthen this most important source of the strength and might of our multinational country and the entire multinational community of the socialist system.

Vestiges of bourgeois nationalism cannot all be made to fit the same pattern. They are very diverse in nature and have various origins.

There are still individual people in our society who are bourgeois nationalists in terms of their world outlook. These people are very few in number, but they do exist. They continue to exist under the influence of the traditions of the capitalist world and under the influence of their own micro-environment, which sometimes still makes itself felt (their origins, parents' former position, type of employment in the distant past).

All this must not be underestimated, although the frequency of such instances is declining all the time and they pose an ever-declining danger to our society. Nevertheless, it would be dangerous and harmful to disregard this. However the main danger does not lie in these people. It is now difficult in our society to advocate overtly nationalist views. Such views not only do not meet with understanding and sympathy but, on the contrary, inevitably encounter resistance.

Considerably greater danger is posed by the vestiges which affect people who consider themselves to be internationalists and are such in subjective terms but make mistakes with nationalist overtones because of insufficient dialectical thought under the influence of tradition.

Let me mention a few of the errors and delusions of such people. They include the conviction that their nation is somehow better than others--somewhat better, somewhat more polite and cultured, with greater services to the revolution and to Soviet power. Therefore, somewhat greater rights are claimed for it. And these rights are claimed not only for the entire nation but for every representative of it.

The role of different nations indeed cannot be absolutely identical. However, it must be remembered that the objective conditions under which a nation develops and lives are also not always identical. This makes comparisons very difficult, and it would perhaps be more correct for an internationalist not to overrate his own nation but to stress the unity of all nations.

Another great source of error and danger for internationalists is the problem of harmoniously combining the working class' national and international interests.

These interests represent a unity, but nevertheless in certain situations they can be at variance with each other. The task of party policy is to find the correct outcome in the correct way, proceeding primarily from common international interests. An important task for every internationalist is to be able to stand up for the correct solution to a question and not display nationalism and egoism.

There is another error which sometimes afflicts naive people. Sometimes you hear people say: "I am an internationalist, but I have a negative attitude toward a certain nation and do not like its representatives. There's nothing I can do about it...."

Such words are sometimes spoken by people who do not themselves suspect that others might say the same about their nation and, most important, that they are thereby embarking on the downward slope of nationalism. This statement can be compared, for example, with the statement: "I am perfectly healthy, but I have cancer of the left lung."

Yes, nationalism in any form is a terrible disease. It not only eats away the awareness of the individual like a cancer eats away a healthy organism but also eats away the awareness of entire nations. It has only to point a finger for the entire organism either to perish or suffer serious harm. History provides many such examples. That is why the struggle against nationalist errors can be waged only on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

Nor can we overlook any manifestations of nationalist ideology. This does not mean that everyone who commits nationalist errors can or should be reckoned a nationalist. That would be wrong. But we must never allow a spirit of conciliation. Conciliation toward vestiges of bourgeois nationalism is the main factor promoting the dissemination and conservation of these vestiges.

We cannot fail to see that in our society there are also certain objective circumstances which may sometimes promote the emergence of such vestiges.

For instance, in one journal I saw the following words: "Nationalist vestiges are caused by national egoism." But we may well ask: But where did national egoism come from? Is this not one of the forms of bourgeois-nationalist vestiges? What is the worth of an explanation which is of itself tautological!

Distortions in our party's nationalities policy in a particular collective can also be an important source of such vestiges. Such errors may arise involuntarily but they can also emerge as the result of conscious aims. We must always remember this, for our party's nationalities policy is pursued in every collective, at every enterprise and in every organization. It is the concern of millions.

There are also traditions which are sometimes misunderstood and which may be a source of nationalism and its vestiges.

Nor must we forget that the capitalist world is seeking increasingly to kindle nationalist passions in our country. It would be no exaggeration to say that this is the main task that hostile bourgeois propaganda has set for itself.

Of course, the assertion that particular factors MAY in the socialist way of life animate nationalist vestiges in no way means that they necessarily MUST do so. High awareness may be an obstacle to such vestiges and prevent their emergence. But if they do emerge, then they sometimes acquire a national coloring.

That is why the main task in the struggle against vestiges of bourgeois nationalism consists in shaping a Marxist-Leninist awareness and developing immunity to these vestiges.

It is essential to seek to insure that internationalist ideology and the principles of socialist and proletarian internationalism are persistently introduced into the masses' awareness.

Not only ideology but also the realm of feelings is important in our life. The molding of feelings and of internationalist morality is a particularly difficult and complex task which requires effort. It must be implemented from a person's earliest years, for later it is considerably more difficult to achieve this task.

The ability always to find the correct solution to inter-nation problems plays the main role in introducing internationalist ideology into people's awareness. The education of working people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and inter-nation pride rests on the shoulders of our collectives--educational and production collectives--and in particular on the shoulders of the leader of all these collectives--on the shoulders of the party organizations.

At the 25th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev said that "the assertion in the awareness of working people and above all of the younger generation of the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, pride in the land of the Soviets, in our motherland, and readiness to come to the defense of the gains of socialism has been and remains one of the party's most important tasks."

This is a difficult and complex task. But it is feasible. It was precisely the 25th Party Congress which pointed out that Soviet man, "while being an ardent patriot, has been and always will be a consistent internationalist." Our task is to develop these qualities and to introduce them more energetically into the people's awareness, thereby constantly improving the Soviet socialist way of life.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES PERSISTENCE OF RELIGIOUS ATTITUDES

LD041145 [Editorial Report LD] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 July 1978 publishes on page 4, under the headline "The Last Citadel," a 1,500-word article by candidate of philosophical sciences M. Usenova, lecturer at the Kazakhstan State University, on the persistence of religious attitudes in family life which, she suggests, is "linked with the fact that our consciousness does not always accurately reflect the rapid pace of the development of material and social relations." After citing instances illustrating the persistence of religious attitudes, the article ascribes the "durability of some religious customs" to the "energetic propaganda activity of ministers of religion." The article ends with a call for "purposeful atheist education."

ESTONIAN OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON REPUBLIC'S DEVELOPMENTS

LD061727Y Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tallinn, August 6, TASS--The entry by Estonia into the Soviet Union ensured its steady economic rise and the rapid growth of the population's living standard, a TASS correspondent was told by the deputy chairman of the council of ministers of that Baltic republic, Edgar Tynurist. (Estonia was admitted to the USSR on August 6, 1940). Under bourgeois rule, Edgar Tynurist stressed, Estonia was called a "potato republic," which accurately reflected the state of its economy and its role of an agrarian appendage, to which Western countries relegated it. In this period even the industry set up when Estlandia was a governorship of tsarist Russia also came into decline. Edgar Tynurist cited figures referring to the present. The republic's industrial output has increased 43 times compared to the last year of bourgeois rule. No capitalist state knows such growth rates. We produced nearly a hundred times more of electricity, nine times more of fabrics. Many branches--electrical engineering, instrument making, cannot be compared because they simply did not exist in bourgeois Estonia, he said. Agriculture too, has made a great leap.

"Estonia was able to reach all this only thanks to the selfless aid, friendship and cooperation between the peoples and republics of the Soviet Union," Edgar Tynurist noted. "History confirmed that the choice made by the Estonian peoples 38 years ago was correct," he declared.

HEAD OF BAKU ARTS INSTITUTE FOUND GUILTY OF EMBEZZLEMENT

LD310915 [Editorial Report LD] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 July 1978 publishes on page 4 a 3,000-word AZERINFORM correspondent report under the heading "From the Courtroom: The Day of Reckoning," on the criminal activities of Rakhib Guseynov, Rector of the Baku Arts Institute, who is said to have headed a criminal group in the institute, obtaining posts for friends and relatives who were unable to fulfill the study programs and obtaining money fraudulently. The court called 120 witnesses to his crimes. The Collegium for Criminal Cases of the Azerbaijan Supreme Court found Guseynov "guilty of organizing embezzlements of state resources on a particularly large scale and of other crimes, and sentenced him to 11 years' imprisonment in a strict regime corrective labor camp." The court also asked for him to be stripped of the "insignia of honor," the title of "honored scientists of Azerbaijan," the title of professor, and the degree of candidate of art criticism. A total of 16 persons are said to have been condemned in connection with the case.

RADIOS REPORT AGRICULTURAL NEWS FOR 4-6 AUGUST

LD050435/LD041542/AU041816/LD060352/LD070629 [Editorial Report LD/AU] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 4 August reports that farmers in Volgogradskaya Oblast will start cutting the fourth million hectare of early grain crops today. Another 800,000 hectares of grain crops remain to be cut; about 50 percent of the crops have been threshed. On the lower reaches of the Volga, growers have sold almost 1.4 million tons of grain crops to the state.

At 0100 GMT the station reports that the second sowing has begun in a river region of Kazakh SSR. Corn is being planted on fields from which grain crops have been harvested. The corn will be used for silage. More than 6,000 hectares have been allocated.

At 0400 GMT the station reports that grain crop harvesting has begun in the southern rayons of Smolenskaya Oblast.

In its 0500 harvest news, Moscow reports that in Saratovskaya Oblast, 70,000 hectares of grain crops have been cut and threshed in the past 24 hours; in Amurskaya Oblast, the mass harvesting of grain crops has begun, and farmers have pledged to sell 500,000 tons of grain to the state this year; in another 0500 GMT report, the station says that harvesting began in Kazakhstan today on the fourth million hectare and that 12 oblasts in Kazakhstan are already cutting and threshing grain crops. The harvesting front has moved to eastern and western oblasts. The first combines to go into the fields were those of Karagandinskaya Oblast. Very soon mass harvesting will commence in the Virgin Lands. A 0500 GMT report on Altayskiy Kray says that many farms there are selling grain. The weather is not favorable to farmers. Grain crops have to be harvested in the periods between rainfall. Powerful dryers are operating at receiving centers.

At 0700 GMT the station reports that mass grain crop harvesting has begun in Amurskaya Oblast, where the target is 500,000 tons. Grain crops from 70,000 hectares have been threshed in Saratovskaya Oblast. In Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, early grain crops have been gathered from 2/3 of the area sown. Work is progressing in difficult, rainy conditions. Farms where harvesting has been completed are sending their best agricultural mechanizers to neighboring farms. A million tons of Dnepropetrovskaya grain have been supplied to procurement centers. In Kokchetavskaya Oblast, grain growers, who have to gather in the harvest from more than 2.6 million hectares, are ready to start. Most of the area to be harvested contains strong wheat varieties.

At 1400 GMT the radio reports on RSFSR harvest progress, noting that "the frontier of the harvest here has reached Orelskaya, Ryazanskaya, Tulsкая, Kurskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts, the Bashkirskaya ASSR, Kurganskaya and Omskская oblasts and Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays. Grain crops have been cut on 18 percent of the area sown. This year, farmworkers in most of the republic's areas have grown a good harvest. As reported by Florentyev, RSFSR minister of agriculture, the grain yield per hectare this year is higher than last year. But in the majority of European RSFSR harvesting has arrived later than usual. Moreover, the grain crops have been flattened on considerable areas. In order to gather it in without losses it is necessary to organize round-the-clock operation of equipment during the fine days. In a number of rayons of the Central Chernozem Zone, in the Volga Valley and in other places where harvesting has begun, the productivity of some combine harvesters and machines is not high. And in Orenburgskaya Oblast, as a result of an acute shortage of spare parts, about 2,000 combine harvesters and the same number of reapers have not been prepared." The report also notes the harvest in the Ukraine "is in full swing. Grain crops have to be gathered in from 15.5 million hectares. A rich harvest has been grown at many farms. Let us recall that Ukrainian grain farmers have planned to produce not less than 48 million tons and to lay in 17.2 million tons of grain in the granaries of the state--that is, more than 1 billion poods--in 1978.

"But this year's harvest in many oblasts of the Ukraine, just as in the RSFSR, has turned out to be difficult. The inclement weather in a number of rayons has led to wheat and barley being flattened. Much has been done in the republic to achieve the highly productive use of equipment and to prevent harvesting losses. Some 94,000 grain-harvesting combines and tens of thousands of reapers have been brought out into the fields. Almost all the machines have agricultural machine operators for two-shift work. Industrial enterprises, having assigned more than 28,000 people able to work behind the steering wheel, are giving great help to the countryside."

Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia at 1500 GMT on 4 August carries comment by observer Aleksandr Putko on the grain harvest. Harvesting is nearing completion in the south of the RSFSR, he says. From the Volga and Ukraine regions harvesting is spreading toward the north of the country. This year, too, the weather has not been good at all. The late spring prolonged the ripening of the grain crops and there have been fewer sunny days than usual. Because of frequent strong winds the grain crops have been flattened in a number of areas, Putko says. Despite these troubles, however, the results in areas where grain crops have been harvested already are good. "In the Ukraine, for instance, a bumper harvest of grain crops has been grown. By preliminary estimates it's to be about 50 million tons, which is more than was produced in better weather conditions last year," Putko says. This was made possible by the more intensive use of machines and the expansion of areas under cultivation through reclamation work, he notes.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT, in a report on Kirgiz SSR, says that grain crops and cereals have been cut on over 340,000 hectares in the republic--more than 60 percent of the harvest area. An average of 22.2 quintals has been threshed, higher than last year's.

At 1750 GMT the station reports that grain has been threshed from 2.5 million hectares in the Don region to date. This is 75 percent of the area sown to cereals. More than 3 million tons of grain have been brought to elevators.

At 1900 GMT Moscow reports that in Saratovskaya Oblast, over 10,000 trucks are engaged in grain transportation. In Tselinogradskaya Oblast, 1.13 million tons of grain have been procured to date.

Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 4 August notes that "the harvest campaign in the Ukraine is gathering momentum day in and day out. Many farms have obtained rich crops, and now it is important to gather them rapidly and without losses. Grain and bean crops have been cut on nearly 10 million hectares and threshed on more than 6 million hectares." Zaporozhskaya Oblast farms have delivered to state granaries 1.1 million tons of newly harvested grain. Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast farmers are about to deliver 1 million tons of grain to the state. "Despite the unfavorable weather conditions, the harvest is progressing at a high pace." In Cherkasskaya Oblast, per hectare yields average 32 quintals, with many farms gathering as much as 45-50 quintals of wheat and barley per hectare. In Poltavskaya Oblast, grain crops have been mown on more than 500,000 hectares.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 5 August reports that in Tadzhikistan cotton harvesting machinery is being prepared for the harvest, which is to begin in the second half of August. The republic is to sell 865,000 tons of raw cotton to the state this year.

The 0100 GMT broadcast also reports that harvesting is in progress in 12 oblasts of Kazakhstan, and that grain is now ripening in northern Moldavia.

At 0205 GMT the radio reports that grain crops have been harvested and threshed on 2.5 million hectares in Rostovskaya Oblast--75 percent of the allocated area. Over 3 million tons of grain has been received at elevators so far, and the harvesting work is now moving to the northern rayons of the oblast, the report says. At 0500 GMT the radio reports that in Zaporozhskaya Oblast in the Ukraine 80 percent of the grain has been harvested, while in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR 85,000 tons of grain have been sold to the state so far.

At 0600 GMT the station says that over 3 million hectares have already been harvested in Kazakhstan, and the harvesting work is now moving to the eastern and western oblasts of the republic. The same report mentions that over 2 million tons of grain has been delivered in Stavropolskiy Kray. At 1200 GMT the radio reports that over 1 million hectares of grain crops have been put in swaths in Orenburgskaya Oblast; 1/3 of this quantity has been threshed.

At 0200 GMT on 6 August, Moscow Radio reports on harvesting in Voronezhskaya Oblast, noting that only 1 percent of the grain crops has been threshed in the north due to the slow ripening of the grain crops, while nearly 50 percent of the grain crops has been threshed in the south. At 0500 GMT the radio reports that farmers in Odesskaya Oblast are beginning to sell their second million ton of grain crops to the state. The radio adds that quite a few farms are selling grain in excess of plan. At 0830 GMT the radio notes that the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan have completed grain reaping on the plains. The reports add that a good harvest has been achieved, with an average yield of 17 quintals per hectare--1.5 times more than in 1976. At 1900 GMT the radio reports that grain crops have been cut on over 3.1 million hectares in Volgogradskaya Oblast, which is over 80 percent of the total early grain crops. The radio reports add that despite intermittent rain, swaths have been threshed on over 50 percent of the cut area.

REPUBLICAN PARTY LEADERS DELIVER SPEECHES ON AGRICULTURE

LDO41123 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 29 July 1978 publishes on pages 2-3 a 12,000 word unattributed report on the report delivered by D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, at the 28 July Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee plenum under the heading "The Further Upsurge of Agriculture Is the Business of the Entire Party and Entire People." The report discusses the problems of Tadzhikistan's agriculture in the light of the CPSU Central Committee July 1978 Plenum.

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 29 July 1978 publishes on pages 1-3, under the headline "Commissioning All Reserves," a 14,000-word unattributed report on the report "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the Republic Party Organizations' Tasks for the Further Development of Agriculture" delivered by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, at the 28 July Turkmenistan CP Central Committee plenum in Ashkhabad.

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 July 1978 carries on pages 1-3 the 15,500-word apparent text of the speech delivered at a 26 July republic party and economic aktiv meeting by E.A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. The speech is entitled "Increase Rates, Commission All Reserves and Attain the 5-Year-Plan Targets!"

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 27 July 1978 carries on pages one and two a 5,000-word ETA-attributed abridged account of the report by I.G. Kabin, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Arising From the Decisions of the Plenum and the Report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, 'On the Further Development of USSR Agriculture'" delivered in Tallin on 26 July at the 10th plenum of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

Further information on these speeches will be available in upcoming issues of the JPRS publication "Translations on USSR Political and Sociological Affairs."

USSR LAUNCHES COSMOS-1,028 SATELLITE ON 5 AUGUST

LDO61032Y Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 6 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 6, TASS--The "Cosmos-1028" satellite was launched on Saturday in the Soviet Union.

The satellite was put in orbit with the following parameters: The initial period of revolution 98.7 minutes. The maximum distance from the earth's surface 272 kilometres. The minimum distance from the earth's surface 182 kilometres. Inclination of the orbit 67.1 degrees.

The equipment functions normally. The coordination-computing centre processes incoming information.

BRIEFS

FLOATING CRANE FOR PEVEK--The icebreaker Vasilii Poyarkov yesterday escorted the Amur Pervyy floating crane to a mooring in Pevek Port. The floating crane has been made in Japan. It has a great lifting capacity and is easy to operate. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW]

NORTHERN SEA ROUTE BEACONS--The Provideniya Hydrobase will soon complete putting electrical beacons into operation along the Northern Sea route. Work to insure safe navigation for vessels along the coast of Chukchi Sea is now 10 days ahead of schedule. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW]

ARCTIC CARGO HAULAGE--The motorship Anton Buyukly of the Sakhalin Maritime Steamship line is presently beyond the Arctic Circle where it delivered cargo for Chukotka and Kolyma settlements. The vessel was commissioned 9 years ago. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW]

TYPHOON RESEARCH VOYAGE--The scientific research weather ships Priliv, Priboy, Akademik Korolev and Akademik Shirshov are taking part in the "Tayfun-78" experiment in the Pacific Ocean. The hydrometeorologists, geophysicists, oceanographers, and other scientists will study the conditions under which the typhoons are spawned, and their development in the ocean and atmosphere with the aim of learning ways to predict the course of typhoons and reducing their force. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW]

COOPERATION WITH U.S. CONTINUES--Kaliningrad, July 27, TASS--The Soviet scientific research ship "Academician Kurchatov" left today Kaliningrad (a Soviet Baltic Sea port) for the Atlantic Ocean--The area of the so-called Bermuda Triangle to participate in the final stage of the joint Soviet-American hydrophysical experiment Polymode. The Polymode experiment, a TASS correspondent has been told by head of the Soviet scientific expedition Konstantin Fedorov, is devoted to the important problem of the world ocean--revealing the mysteries of ocean whirlies. This problem, apart from profound scientific interest, is of great practical significance, since the exploration of that area of the world ocean will help elucidate the functions of ocean currents and whirlies in distribution of the heat received from the sun. The study of the nature of the whirlies is also important for navigators. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD]

ARCTIC SHIPPING--The tanker Gornopravdinsk of the Primorskoye Maritime Steamship line is en route to the Arctic area from Ventspils and is due to call in Murmansk tomorrow for supplies. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW]

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